FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1842. [NO. 1322.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 75 if paid during the year of subscription; $3 00 if paid at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

Miss BINGHAM'S School will be resumed on Monday next, the 3d of October.
September 28, 1842. 21-6w

P. TAYLOR

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, &c.,

(warranted to be the most tasteful assortment of any in the market,) embracing a large and general selection suitable for town and country trade, consisting of

Fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, Negro Cloths, Calicoes, Ginghams, Mushn-de-Laines, Challys, fashionable Dress Florence and Straw Bonnets, Hats and Caps, (of real seal skin, glazed, &c.) HARDWARE and CUTLERY, fine Crockery, fine double barred iron and steel Nails, (cut and wrought) White Lead in Oil, Window Glass, (8 by 10 and 10 by 12,) Cotton Bagging and Rope; in short, nearly every article usually kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery store. Call and examine the Stock. Prices to suit.

Fayetteville, Sept. 24, 1842. 21-6w

NEW STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

consisting a very general stock of School Books, Classics, Writing and Wrapping Paper, (some extra gilt pressed Ruled Caps) Superfine Pen and Pocket Knives, Ink, Inkstands, &c. &c. All of which he will be glad to sell at his usual low prices for cash.

The publications received frequently from New York and any work not on hand procured to order.

E. J. HALE.

September 28.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale Pilot and Beaver Cloths, strong Coatings, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Glasgow Jeans, Kerseys, Rose and Duffle Negro Kerseys, Vestings, (Valencia, Satin, Marseilles,) Cravats, Scarfs, Suspenders, Lasting, Satin, Mother-pearl Buttons, Blanket Shawls, common and fine Handkerchiefs, English and French Merinoes, Alpaca Cloth and Serge, Persian Cloths, Circassians, (light colors) Jaconet, Swiss and Book Muslins, Ginghams, Calicoes, Bed Ticks, Furniture Checks, Drapery, Irish Linens, Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Drillings, Raworth's 300 and 500 Cotton, Blanket and Cloth Frock Coats, Pants, SHOES and SLIPPERS, CAPS, Wool and FUR HATS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Sewing Needles, Pins, Knitting Pins for knitting Socks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen Scissors, Iron and Britannia Spoons, Pad and Box Locks, Carpenters' patent iron Rim Locks, Chisels and Knives, Screws, Augurs, Wood and Bed Screws, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Whittemore's and Rowland's Mill Saws, Trace Chains, Cast and Blister Steel, Cut Nails, Bar Iron, GROCERIES, such as Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Mustard, Black Lead, White Lead, Window Glass, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, Dupont's Rifle Powder.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1842. 21-4m

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Roanoke and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL AND WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
5 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes
Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's.)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
50 hhds. Molasses,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy, at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Yellow Brick Buildings.
Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

LONDON PORTER.

3 CASKS PORTER, received and for Sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
August 15. 15-tf

THE MERCHANTS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BALTIMORE,
Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000.

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

Directors: WILLIAM E. MATHEW, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, WILLIAM C. SHAW, JAMES J. CORNOR, JOHN DUSHAW, CHARLES R. PEARCE, THO. R. MATTHEWS, G. W. RICHARDSON, JOHN HOPKINS.

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.
September 26, 1842. 21-6w

Administrator's Notice.

PURSUANT to an Order granted me by three of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Cumberland, I will, as Special Administrator of T. H. Byrne, deceased, expose for sale, at the Tan Yard of said deceased, in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 18th day of October,

1000 sides of LEATHER,

Assorted, consisting of Belt, Sole and Upper Leather. A credit of six months will be given. The purchaser will be required to give bond and security before the Leather is delivered.

C. MONTAGUE, Special Adm'r.
Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 21-3w

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road. Apply to H. LEETE.
June 28, 1842. 8-tf

CHEAP CASH SHOE STORE.
PRICES REDUCED.

THE Subscriber, at the Sign of the Big Boot, Person Street, 3 doors below the Market, has received a Large and General Assortment, (135 cases,) BOOTS AND SHOES, consisting of

Gentlemen's Calf and Seal fine Boots,
Ditto do Kip, Seal and peg'd do,
Ditto do Water Proof do,
Ditto do Seal, Morocco, Pantella and Buckskin Shoes and Sheeters,
Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco, and Prunella Boots,
Ditto do do do do do Shoes,
Ditto black and colored Florentine Gaiters and half Gaiters, figured and plain,
Ditto do do Kid and Morocco Slippers,
Ditto Morocco and Silk quilted Buskins,
Misses' Morocco, Seal, Kid & Leather Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Boys' Calf and Kip Boots and Shoes,
Ditto Kid and Morocco Dancing Pumps,
Ditto Kip and coarse Brogans,
A large assortment of Childrens' Leather, Morocco, and Cloth Boots and Shoes,
2200 pairs Men's Kip and coarse Brogans,
1300 do Women's Leather Boots and Shoes,
1000 do do common Leather and Morocco Slippers.

—ALSO—

Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Spatables, Lasts, Pegs, &c., &c., which will be sold low for Cash, or to those who cash their bills when presented. Being assured from many years experience, that the cash system is the safest, both for the vender and purchaser; that those who may have cash to give in exchange for their purchases would prefer to pay such advance only as profits, as the merchant in general business, hazarding nothing in the credit system would be entitled to receive. I have selected my present stock with direct reference to this plan of doing business for the future. I purchased with and determined to sell for, Cash or its equivalent. Therefore, persons wishing credit may find at other establishments that indulgence which, from motives of policy, I must decry, as I consider doing business on a small scale more profitable than transactions more extensive, with no pay at all, as in some instances.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase for Cash will find it to their interest to examine my stock. S. T. HAWLEY.
August 31, 1842. 17-6w

Persons indebted to me, by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment either to myself or to Mr. John Munn.

NOTICE.

AT September Term 1842, of Cumberland County Court, the subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Hector Stewart, deceased, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said Estate, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

A. S. McNEILL,
NEILL S. STEWART.

Further Notice.

WILL be sold, on the 11th of October, 1842, at the late residence of Hector Stewart, dec'd, on a credit of six months, the perishable Property of said deceased's Estate, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Stock of all kinds, and various other articles. The purchasers will be required to give bond with good security.

A. S. McNEILL,
NEILL S. STEWART,
Executors.
September 7, 1842. 19-tf

NOTICE.

HAVING taken letters of administration from the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Moore County, according to Law, on the Estate of Alex'r McDugald, dec'd, and having obtained an order of Court to that effect, I shall expose to public sale, on the 30th NOVEMBER, 1842, the following property, belonging to said estate, viz: Six likely young NEGROES, two of whom are first rate wagon makers, house carpenters, and painters. The others are two young men and two girls, of the age of 14 or 15 years, all under good character. 2 Barouches, neatly finished, and 2 Sulkeys. 6 road wagons, new and warranted good. Terms of sale of the above described property, Cash.

Also, the following property will be sold on a reasonable credit, viz: 3 new and first rate sets of blacksmith tools, a great variety of wagon makers' tools, carpenters' tools, implements for painting, &c. farming tools, one cotton gin, 7 head of horses, 3 mules, large and well broken, 100 head of hogs, all of the best breeds in North Carolina, a number of cows and sheep, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

—ALSO—

200 acres of LAND on the Dry Fork, and 500 on the White Oak Creek, both tracts improved. Sale to take place at my residence—to commence at 10 o'clock.

DUGALD McDUGALD, *Adm'r.*
August 24, 1842. 17-ts

N. B. All persons having claims against the Estate of Alexander McDugald, dec'd, will please present them within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

DUGALD McDUGALD, *Adm'r.*
August 24.

Keith, Russell & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.

HAVE just received on consignment,
500 gallons Winter strained Sperm Oil,
500 do Fall strained Oil.

The Oil is of the best quality, and will be sold at New York prices.

References to Murchison, Reid & Co., C P Mallett, P S Benbow, Pres't of Cross Creek Man'g Co.
Wilmington, July 5. 10-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*
November 22, 1841.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st of October, and close on the 4th of July following.

The schools of the university, with their respective professors, are:

1. Ancient languages—Dr. Gessner Harrison.
2. Modern languages—Dr. Charles Kraitsir.
3. Mathematics—Mr. Edward H. Courtenay.
4. Natural philosophy—Mr. William B. Rogers.
5. Civil engineering—the subjects of which are divided between the professors of mathematics and natural philosophy.
6. Chemistry and materia medica—Dr. John P. Emmet.
7. Medicine—Dr. Henry Howard.
8. Anatomy and surgery—Dr. James L. Cabell.
9. Moral philosophy—Mr. George Tucker.
10. Law—Judge Henry St. G. Tucker.

In both schools of languages are also taught the literature of the respective languages, and ancient and modern history; in the school of mathematics is included mixed mathematics; in that of engineering, mineralogy and geology; in that of moral philosophy, belles-lettres, logic, and political economy; and in that of law, besides municipal law in all its branches, the law of nature and nations, the science of government, and constitutional law.

To be admitted into this institution, the applicant must be sixteen years of age; but the faculty may dispense with this requisition in favor of one whose brother is a student.

Every student is free to attend the schools of his choice; but if he be under twenty-one years of age he shall attend at least three, unless authorized by his parent or guardian in writing, or by the faculty for good cause, to attend a less number.

All students under the age of twenty-one years are required to board within the precincts.

By a resolution of the faculty, ministers of the gospel and young men preparing for the ministry, may attend any of the schools of the university without the payment of fees to the professors.

The enactments which lately required students to wear a prescribed uniform have been suspended.

Every student resident within the precincts must, on matriculation deposite with the patron all the money, bills, drafts, &c., under his control, intended to defray his expenses while at the university, or on his return thence to his home; and the amount so deposited must be sufficient to pay his fees to professors, dormitory rent, for use of the public rooms, three months' board, and contingent fee to cover fines and assessments, and to purchase the text-books, &c., he may want at the commencement. All funds subsequently received by him must be deposited with the patron who has charge of his disbursements; and, upon all deposites, a charge of 2 per cent. commission is authorized.

The act of the Legislature, prohibiting merchants and others, under severe penalties, from crediting students, will be strictly enforced. The license to contract debt, which the chairman of the faculty is authorized to grant, is confined (except where the parent or guardian shall otherwise, in writing, request) to cases of urgent necessity; and these, it is hoped, that parents and guardians will, as far as possible, prevent from arising, by the timely supply of the requisite funds.

Religious services are performed at the university every Sunday by the chaplain, who is appointed in turn from the four principal denominations of the State.

The expenses of the session of nine months are as follows:

Board, washing, lodging, and attendance,	$110
Rent of dormitory $16; for half, if occupied by two,	8
Use of public rooms and matriculation fee,	15
Fuel and candles, estimated at	20
Fees, if only one professor be attended, $50; if two, to each professor $30; if more than two, to each $25, say	75
Total, exclusive of clothes, books, and pocket-money,	$228

In the school of law there is an extra fee of 20, payable by students attending the senior class.

The allowance for clothes is limited by the enactment to $100, and for pocket-money to $45.

W. H. WOODLEY.
Proctor and Patron University of Va.
July 22, 1842. 20 4w

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE plan of instruction in this department of the University presents peculiarities to be found in no other School of Medicine in the Union. The Lectures commence on the *first of October*, and terminate on the 4th July ensuing.

Owing to the length of the session, which embraces a period of *nine months*, three Professors are enabled to perform all the duties which in other medical institutions are usually assigned to six; and the students are seldom required to attend more than two lectures on the same day. By this arrangement, the students have an opportunity of being well grounded in Anatomy, Physiology, and other elementary branches of medical science, before they investigate their applications in connexion with the study of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery.

Immediately before each lecture, the students are subjected to a full and rigid examination on the preceding lecture, or on portions of approved text-books. It is apparent that the plan, of which the outlines have been briefly stated, is one which allows the student to commence, as well as to complete, his medical studies in this institution; and presents a happy combination of the advantages of the system of instruction by private pupilage and that of public lectures.

Any person of approved moral conduct may offer as a candidate, and receive the degree of M. D., without reference to the time he has been engaged in the study of medicine, or of joining the school, provided he undergoes, in a satisfactory manner, the various examinations prescribed by the enactments. The Professors are,

John P. Emmet, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Materia Medica.

Henry Howard, M. D., Professor of Pathology, and Practice of Medicine, Obstetrics, and Medical Jurisprudence.

James L. Cabell, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery.

W. H. WOODLEY, *Proctor.*
July 21, 1842. 20-4w

HAY MOUNT
HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Fall Session in this Institution will commence on the 10th of October. The rate of Tuition will be as formerly, viz: Ten Dollars per term for Languages and higher branches of study; Eight Dollars for other studies, with a charge of Twenty-five Cents for contingencies. The year is divided into four terms of eleven weeks each, with no intermission except a few days at Christmas and in the beginning of June. The Principal of the School will be furnished with competent assistance, and all studies connected with the preparation of young men for College, together with such as are necessary to prepare for business, will be carefully attended to.

The Principal will accommodate a few Boarders in his family, where a careful attention will be paid to the morals and habits of those committed to him. The price of Board is Three Dollars per week, exclusive of washing, but including room, lodging, wood and lights; or Two Dollars and Eighty cents, the Student furnishing his own wood and lights. The Institution is furnished with competent apparatus for practical instruction in Surveying, Astronomy, and other branches of science.

S. COLTON, *Princ'pal.*
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1842. 20-3w

Wilmington Chronicle will copy three weeks and send bill to this office.

Received per Cotton Plant, and for Sale,

20 BBLS. GREEN COPPERAS,
15 bags Laguira Coffee,
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
5 bbls. Crushed do.
1 ceroon Caracoas Indigo.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
July 5, 1842. 9-tf

SHOES.

JUST received from the Northern cities, a very large and general assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Calf, Seal, Morocco, and Kid Shoes, Boots, Buskins, and Slippers, all of the latest fashions, and from the most approved Manufacturers.

Also, Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Spatables, Pegs, &c., &c., which will be sold low for Cash, or to those who cash their bills when presented.

Having the best of Workmen, I continue to Manufacture and Repair as usual, at my Old Stand.

Persons indebted to me, by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment.

P. PEARCE.
Fayetteville, September 6, 1842. 18-tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Daniel Munroe of Cumberland County, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*
Fayetteville, August 16, 1842. 15-10w

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, I shall sell the Tract of LAND lying on the waters of McLennon's Creek, known as the McLeod Land, containing about TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, on the 31st day of October next, for ready money. The Plantation is a valuable one, and would employ a number of hands to great advantage. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Oats, &c. The sale will take place on the premises between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*
August 24, 1842. 17-6w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having qualified as Administrator of the Estate of the late C. C. Smith, at September Term, 1842, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, in and for the County of Cumberland, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JAS. MARTINE, *Adm'r.*
September 20, 1842.

Further Notice.

WILL be sold on the 12th of October next, at the late residence of C. C. Smith, deceased, on Court House Square, all the perishable Property of said deceased's Estate, on a credit of six months, consisting of all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, one Cow and Calf. Also, at his late Store on Hay street, West of Market House, the stock of Watches, Jewelry, Tools, &c, consisting of Watches, fine and plated Finger and Ear Rings, Watch Keys, Breast Pins, Plated and German Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Spectacles, and Watch making materials, being the entire stock of the deceased.

JAMES MARTINE, *Adm'r.*
September 20, 1842. 20-ts

N. B. All persons having Watches and work repaired, and not delivered, will please call and settle for them as early as possible.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at September Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, as Administrator on the Estate of William E. Carver, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JONA. EVANS, *Adm'r.*
September 13, 1842. 19-4w

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Duncan McRae, for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, at public Auction, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on Tuesday the 11th day of October next, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY, viz:

Two likely negro men, Moses and Lewis; three-quarters of 270 acres of land known as the Moss Gold Mine, adjoining William Harris and others; 460 acres of land adjoining Thomas Moore and others; 60 acres adjoining the town of Lawrenceville; the house and lot said McRae bought of Locky Simmons; one store house and lot said McRae bought of J M & J Allen; two other houses on the same lot, and the land and lots on which they are situated; 100 acres of land on Richland creek, adjoining Thomas Pemberton and J L Christian; 640 acres of land adjoining John Tillman; 150 acres adjoining John Gibson; 130 acres adjoining Solomon Ballard; 130 acres on which Woodson Ross now lives, in Stanly county; 13 town lots, with all the improvements; 100 acres of land adjoining Flora McRae; 200 head of hogs; 100 head of sheep; 100 head of cattle; 4 horses; 3 mules; said McRae's undivided interest in the lands and other property in his father's estate; household and kitchen furniture.

Terms made known on day of sale.

CALVIN W. WOOLEY, *Trustee.*
Lawrenceville, September 13, 1842. 20-3w

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,
CONSTANTLY for sale by MICHAEL McGARY.
July 11, 1842. 10tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Shirtings & Sheetings, 4-4 & 7-8,

COTTON YARNS, from Nos. 4 to 12, Carpet Twine 3 and 4 ply, and wrapping Twine, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, near Fayetteville, N. C. Country Merchants will do well to call and examine these goods before making their fall purchases elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.
July 6, 1842. 9-tf.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

POETRY.

THE RAINY DAY.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

The day is cold, and dark, and dreary;
It rains, and the wind is never weary;
The vine still clings to the mouldering wall,
But at every gust the dead leaves fall,
And the day is dark and dreary.

My life is cold, and dark, and dreary;
It rains, and the wind is never weary;
My thoughts still cling to the mouldering Past,
But the hopes of youth fall thick in the blast
And the days are dark and dreary.

Be still, sad heart! and cease repining;
Behind the clouds is the sun still shining;
Thy fate is the common fate of all,
Into each life some rain must fall,
Some days must be dark and dreary.

Statement of the Case.—Will the farmers read it. The Haverhill (Mass.) Gazette says:

A powerful stream had run over falls, in a certain neighborhood, since the creation. The people on the bank had long admired the stream and fall, but they could not control or use it, having neither money nor skill. The people got their living by raising hogs, with a little corn, beans and potatoes; and poultry was their principal stock—as the land, being mostly a pine barren, yielded but little grass. That which was cultivated was worth only $6 an acre, and much of it was common and worth nothing.

A. B. and C. came among the rest, bought an hundred acres of land, including the falls, giving ten dollars an acre. They laid out $30,000 in building a strong dam and factory. They paid $29,000 to the people for labor, for quarrying stones, making bricks, and putting up the factory and dam, and $1,000 went for nails, glass, &c. They paid a dollar a day for labor, and double for lumber, to what it had ever brought before. The clay and stones were before worth nothing. They paid for labor as we before said, one dollar, whereas before, labor on the spot yielded only twenty-five cents worth of hops, potatoes, &c. &c., and when they went out to work among farmers on better soil, they got thirteen dollars a month.

After the factory was finished, they hired all the young men at one dollar a day, and the young women at fifty cents. Lands rose in the vicinity, so that many got $1,000 for that which before was not worth $100. The farmers round got one-third more for their hay, corn and potatoes. Vegetables which were worth nothing before, except to eat, now found a ready market. The articles manufactured were sold to the people lower than ever before, as they were free of duties and transportation.

At the end of ten years they reckoned all up.—A. B. and C. had doubled their money. The land for four square miles was doubled in value—in the village eighteen times its value. Thirty thousand dollars worth of houses had been built from the savings of the laborers, and the business continues.

Now we commend A. B. and C., and consider them benefactors. Our opponents call them *aristocrats*, who have "feathered" their own nests out of the *hard earnings* of the people, and think they should be taxed and vexed till they stop business, and set the workmen *free*.

John Quincy Adams paid Mr. Webster a high compliment in his Weymouth address. He said, in reference to the President and the Secretary of State,

"Within one week after the death of Gen. Harrison, I was told by undoubted authority, that his (Mr. Tyler's) re-election for another term would be the axle on which his policy would turn. Still, I was unwilling to believe in such depth of treachery, and I still lent aid to his measures; and on the dissolution of his first cabinet, upon being consulted by the Secretary of State as to the course he ought to pursue, I advised him to remain in his position, and I have never had cause to regret that he has done so. Questions of the gravest moment—questions involving the peace of the country, and perhaps of the world, were then pending, and there was no man in the country to whom these momentous interests could be confided with such confidence of successful adjustment as to Daniel Webster. (Long continued cheers.) To settle with Great Britain the McLeod and the Caroline questions—the boundary, and the remedial justice measure, Daniel Webster was the man of the whole country; and most ably and honorably has he discharged those great duties, and for this the country owes him a deep debt of gratitude." (Cheers.)

Look Out!—A correspondent from Hamptonville, Surry County, writes as follows, under date of September 9:

"There came under my observation, a few days since, three One Dollar bills, purporting to be of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, payable to John Rosser, dated 7th August, 1841, 12th October, 1840, and 9th August, 1840; Branch of Columbia, letter D, and numbered 144, 142, 241. D. L. Desseaure Cashier, and Thos. Sullivan, Pres't.

The above described bills have a new and prepossessing appearance, well calculated, especially in these hard times, to deceive, but are undoubtedly base counterfeits.

Salem Gazette.

Another Veto.—A fond father, wishing to form an alliance between his stupid son and a fine young lady of his acquaintance, sent him to her with the following note:

"Dear Madam—allow me to present my Bill for your acceptance."

The lady sent the lad back to his father, with the following reply.

"Dear Sir—you Bill is vetoed."

A PATRIOTIC DIALOGUE!

Tyler—How many officers have you in the Custom House at Philadelphia?

Roberts—About one hundred.

Tyler—How many CLAY MEN are there among them.

Roberts—None to my knowledge have avowed themselves as such.

An Incident.—Yesterday forenoon, soon after Mr. Quincy had made his speech, in reply to the vote of thanks, in the Senate, an old gentleman in the spectator's gallery sung out, "Mr. Speaker." All eyes were instantly turned to the gallery, and the gentleman continued: "I came in here a few minutes ago, and find that I have just lost my pocket-book." Whether he intended to accuse the President with stealing it or not, we are not informed. A crowd of curious people soon gathered around him, and if they did not find it for him, they had ample opportunity to steal another one, or rob him of all the loose articles he had about him.—*Boston Courier.*

Steamboats Lost.—The Cincinnati Republican of the 17th brings accounts of the loss of two more steamboats, (the Mentor and New Orleans,) both of which struck snags in the Mississippi, about twenty-five miles above the mouth of the Ohio. These boats were about two years old, and cost $53,000 in their construction. They both had valuable cargoes.

A Warning to Ladies.—A Miss Emily S. Browne, of Seabrook, (N. H.) promised her heart and hand to a Mr. Pettingil, of Amesbury, who had come to the conclusion to get married, and had informed her of his purpose. Furniture was purchased; a residence was selected by the lady; wedding garments were bespoken; and the happy day itself was appointed on which Miss Browne was to become Mrs. Pettingill. On the previous day, however, Miss Browne disappeared, and it was afterwards ascertained that she had gone to New York with a Mr. McGregor, to whom she was married, and after a reasonable period returned to Seabrook. A suit was immediately brought on the part of Mr. Pettingill, for a breach of promise on the part of the lady, which resulted in a verdict of sixteen hundred dollars against her.

Youth and Marriage.—Youth is easily attracted and decided soon; it forgets that the fanciful preference of a moment may not safely determine the prospects of a life. It is unmindful that, looking to this world merely, occasions will come for which the graces of the ball-room are no sort of preparation. It rashly takes the eyes which can sparkle in their morning brilliancy, for those which will weep meekly in sorrow, and kindle with a steady encouragement in the midst of care, and hold a light which can cheer when all other light on earth has waxed dim. It is so wild as to mistake the flatterer of the hour for the same being who will be the ministering angel of sickness and decline. It needs to be reminded, that, if there is any engagement in life which is not to be formed under the arbitration of caprice, it is that which is not dissolved till the parting shall come at the laden bier and the open grave. It must be conjured to remember that, if there is any step in life which requires beyond others to be made reverently, discreetly, advisedly, soberly, prayerfully, and in fear of God, it is that step which, day by day, is the most inconsiderately taken.—*Dr. Pulfrey.*

A First Spree.—"Never was drunk but once in my life," said a chap once in my hearing; "never mean to be again. The street seemed to be very steep, and I lifted my legs at every step as if I was getting up stairs. Several cart wheels were making convolutions in my brain, and at one time I fancied my head was a large carving and turning establishment, the lathes of which I was keeping in motion with my own feet. I couldn't conceive what was the reason that the town had turned into such an enormous hill; and what made it worse was that it seemed all the time growing higher, and threatened to pitch over on me. Stop, stop, thought I, and I'll head this old hill yet, or at least it shan't head me. So I turned round to go down and *get* at the bottom; but hang me if the town didn't turn round with me, heading me all the time, and presenting the high bluff in front of me. Well, sure enough, the ground soon flew up and struck me in the forehead; and, as soon as the stars cleared away, I commenced climbing with my hands and knees. The next thing I saw was *a big brick house coming full split around the corner!* and I believe it ran right over me, for I don't remember any more."

Picayune.

Sandy Welsh tells a very good story of a man who was in the country on a visit where they had no liquor. He got up two hours before breakfast, and wanted his bitters. None to be had; of course he felt bad. "How far is it to a tavern?" he asked. "Four miles." So off he started—walked the four miles in a pleasant frame of mind, arrived at the tavern, and found it was a *temperance house.*—*N. Y. Tattler.*

Lorenzo Dow once said, in speaking of the grasping disposition of human nature—"Though a farmer should get the whole world within his enclosure, he would still want a little spot on the outside for a potatoe patch."

Tar for greasing wagons we think an absurd article. In the hottest weather it soon gums up and becomes adhesive, and in cold weather is always so. Wherever iron axletrees are used, blacklead mixed with grease is best, or flour mixed with lard.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

GEN JACKSON'S VIEWS CONCERNING A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The fact that Henry Clay and the Whigs stand now in respect to the protective policy upon the old democratic platform, as established in Mr. Madison's administration, may be rendered indisputable by a reference to historical records. The thing, however, is so well known to most persons that a recurrence to special proofs is not necessary.

It may be satisfactory to many of Gen. Jackson's admirers to know exactly *his* views on this important subject. We find in the Nashville Banner various extracts from the General's published letters and official Messages bearing upon this point.—"We have the most conclusive evidence," says that paper, "that in those periods of highest Tariff excitement (1824 and 1828) he was decidedly for protection; and at all subsequent periods, if we mistake not, he has steadily maintained its constitutionality and expediency, without at any time, so far as we are informed, abandoning the principle. We propose briefly to turn to the record of his written opinions, and by copying his own language, place it in the power of all our readers to determine for themselves, his real position."

The following extract from his letter to Dr. Coleman, of North Carolina, in 1824, has already been published in our paper; but it will lose nothing by a second appearance:

"Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty and independence. That same Providence has blessed us with the means of national independence and *national defence*. If we omit, or refuse, to use the gifts which he has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of His blessing. He has filled our mountains and our plains with *minerals*—with lead, iron and copper, and given us a climate and soil for the growing of *hemp* and *wool*. These being the great materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair (PROTECTION;) that our *manufacturers* and *laborers* may be placed in a *fair competition with those of Europe*, and that we may have within our country a supply of these leading and important articles so essential in war.

"I will ask what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American farmer a *market* for his surplus produce? Except for Cotton he has neither a foreign, nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is *too much labor employed in agriculture*? Common sense at once points out the remedy. Take from agriculture in the United States *six hundred thousand men, women and children*, and you will at once give a market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, we have been too long subject to the *policy of the Irish merchants*. It is time we should become a little more *Americanized*, and instead of *feeding paupers and laborers of England, feed our own*, or else in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall all be rendered *paupers ourselves*. It is therefore my opinion that a careful and judicious TARIFF is much wanted to pay our *national debt*, and to afford us the means of that defence within ourselves on which the safety of our country and liberty depends; and last though not least, give a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence and wealth of the community."

The Journal of the U. S. Senate of 1824, when Gen. Jackson was a member of that body, will show that during the discussion of the Tariff bill of that year he voted, as the several items came up, in favor of a duty on iron, in bars and bolts, of 9 cents per hundred; on cheap cotton cloths a duty of 100 per cent. and more; on cotton bagging a duty 4½ cents the square yard; a duty of 3 cents per pound on iron cables or chains; a duty of 25 cents per bushel on wheat, and of 50 cents per hundred on flour; upon iron a duty of thirty-seven dollars per ton; and an increase of duties on distilled spirits 15 per cent. Finally on a third and last reading of the Tariff Bill of 1824, Gen. Jackson voted for it with all its *Protection*.

An extract of a letter from Gen. Jackson to Governor Ray, of Indiana, dated Feb'y 28th, 1828, reads thus, after a brief introduction:

"With these remarks I pray you, sir, respectfully to state to the Senate of Indiana, that my opinions *at present, are precisely what they were in* 1823-24, *when they were communicated by letter, to Dr. Coleman of North Carolina, and when I voted for the present Tariff and appropriations for Internal Improvements*. As that letter was written at a time when the divisions of sentiment, on its subject, were as strongly marked as they now are, in relation both to the *expediency* and *constitutionality* of the system, it is enclosed herein; and I beg the favor of your Excellency to consider it a part of this communication. The occasion, out of which it arose, was embraced with a hope of preventing any doubt, misconstruction or necessity for further inquiry respecting my opinion on the subjects to which you refer—particularly in those States which you have designated as cherishing a policy at variance with your own. To preserve our invaluable Constitution, and be prepared to repel the invasions of a foreign foe, by the practice of economy, and the cultivation *within ourselves*, of the means of national defence and independence, should be, it seems to me, the leading objects of any system which aspires to the name of ("AMERICAN,") and of every prudent administration of our Government."

From the first annual Message of Gen. Jackson in 1829, we take the following:

"The general rule to be applied in graduating the duties upon the articles of foreign growth or manufacture, is that which will *place our own in fair competition with those of other countries;* and the inducements to advance even a *step beyond* this point, are controlling in regard to those articles which are of primary necessity in time of war. When we reflect upon the difficulty and delicacy of this operation, it is important that it should never be attempted but with the utmost caution. Frequent legislation in regard to any branch of industry, affecting its value, and by which its capital may be transferred to new channels, must always be productive of hazardous speculation and loss."

In his Message of 1830 Gen. Jackson again refers to the subject; and let it be noted that he here sustains protection as a principle in itself worthy to give existence and permanence to a specific policy. We may take occasion, too, to say that the constitutional argument is set forth by him in a manner as clear and forcible as language probably could express it:

"The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the general government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to their inspection laws. This authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of PROTECTION does not exist in them; and consequently, *if it be not possessed by the general government, it must be extinct*. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to FOSTER THEIR OWN INDUSTRY, and to *counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations*. This surely cannot be the case; the indispensable power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of the authority on the subject expressly delegated to Congress."

"*In this conclusion, I am confirmed as well by the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the constitution*, as by the uniform practice of Congress, the continued acquiescence of the States, and the general understanding of the people."

In 1832, when the National debt was about to be paid off, and a new adjustment of the Tariff was desirable, inasmuch as the wants of the Government did not require so large a revenue as before from customs, Gen. Jackson spoke thus on the subject:

"In affecting this adjustment, it is due in justice to the interests of the different States, and even to the preservation of the union itself, that the PROTECTION afforded by existing laws to any branches of the national industry, should *not exceed what may be necessary to counteract the regulations of foreign nations*, and to *secure a supply of those articles of manufacture*, essential to the national independence and safety in time of war. If upon investigation, it shall be found, as it is believed it will be, that the legislative protection granted to any particular interests is *greater* than is indispensably requisite for those objects, I recommend that it be gradually diminished, and that, as far as may be *consistent with the object*, the whole scheme of duties be reduced to the revenue standard as soon as a just regard to the faith of the government, and to the preservation of the *large capital interested in establishments of domestic industry* will permit."

The evidence afforded in these extracts, we presume, is conclusive enough. If many who supported Gen. Jackson, and adopted his views on this subject, have seen fit to change since, it is their own affair, and does not affect the soundness of the policy in question. The good effects of that policy were seen in the general prosperity of the country during the period of its continuance; the ill effects of its abandonment have been seen in the depression and suffering which that abandonment has been greatly instrumental in producing.

The first good effect of the new tariff was to remove the despondency which pressed heavily on the public mind, and to supply its place with the cheering hope of good things ahead. Its second effect is beginning to be visible in a more tangible and practicable way—in the resuscitation of the mechanical and productive industry of the people. A Pittsburg paper states that the rolling mills in that neighborhood show considerable activity just now. The note of preparation for commencing business again is heard on all hands. "The men who, a few weeks ago, wore desponding looks, and feared that they should be for a long while kept out of employ, now wear cheerful countenances, and rejoice in the return of prosperity. The rolling mills of the Messrs. Shoenbergers, Messrs. Miltenberger & Brown, Messrs. Lorenz, Sterling & Co., Messrs. Bissell & Co., and Messrs. Woods, Edwards & McKnight, either have commenced or will shortly commence work. Pittsburg will soon again bear her wonted appearance of activity."

Speaking of the effects of the tariff, the Cincinnati Gazette says: "That measure has greatly restored the confidence of both the manufacturing and mercantile interests, and, as some evidence of the fact, we may state that the Covington rolling mill, employing near one hundred hands, was put in operation yesterday, and that our manufacturers generally feel disposed to commence work again."

A Contrast.—The Loco Focos fired one hundred guns for Tyler's veto of the Tariff bill.

The working men, mechanics of the sixth ward Iron and Nail works, Troy, fired a salute on Tuesday morning, because the passage of the Tariff bill enables their employers again to resume their operations, and give them work.—*Buff. Com.*

We copy from the Philadelphia Gazette, the following anecdote, related by Mr. Gibbons at the public meeting held in Philadelphia on Friday last. It is too good to be lost:

"When Mr. Tyler had entered upon the duties of the Presidential office, Mr. Botts, who had been intimate with him in private life, and knew something of his pecuniary embarrassments, called to see him, while they were walking together through the grounds of the President's house, Mr. Botts made this remark to his friend: "Mr. Tyler, you are now in a position that affords you an opportunity of relieving yourself from pecuniary difficulties, and making yourself comfortable for the rest of your life. I think, by living in a plain, republican style, you can support the dignity of your station for about ten thousand dollars a year, and at the expiration of four years, you can retire with a snug little fortune of $60,000." 'That may all be true,' replied Mr. Tyler, 'but Mr. Botts, why do you limit me to *four years*?' 'Why, sir' said Mr. B. 'you are acquainted with the principles upon which the Whig party came into power. We are surely pledged to carry out the *one term principle*!' 'But, Mr. Botts,' answered Mr. Tyler, 'that was only an *electioneering pledge*—the people won't think of that now—*and we will not be expected to rest on it!*' The wife of one of the President's sons now approached them. 'My dear,' said Mr. Tyler, 'Mr. Botts talks of *limiting me to a single term!*—What do you think of it?' 'Why pa,' she replied, 'you know we have talked that matter over amongst ourselves, *and we all agreed that you should serve two terms. I am sure I don't see the necessity of agitating that question again!*'"

The Harrisburg Chronicle tells a good story of the Postmaster at Shippensburg, Cumberland county. It seems that after a month of incessant labor he had succeeded in making one man a convert to Tylerism, and no sooner had he accomplished the end for which he had toiled so long, than a commission came on from Washington, superseding him, and appointing the new convert to his office. His own faith in Tylerism was somewhat shaken by this novel mode of rewarding his devotion.

A Fair Suggestion.—Chapman, the great chanticleer of democracy, says, that if persons who call so frequently to beg his papers, will be so kind as to go to the paper mill and beg the white paper and bring it to him, he will print it for them for nothing. But he can't *buy* the paper, print it, and *give* it away.

A fellow was recently found by a lady of Cincinnati in her parlor under suspicious circumstances. Locking the door to prevent his escape she called for help, and her brother-in-law coming in to her assistance, they searched him and found his pockets stuffed with valuables which he had taken from a bureau. He was immediately tied to a bed-post, and the lady wore up a broomstick and several other articles of length over his shoulders, after which he was suffered to depart.

Rhode Island and the General Government.—The Providence Journal says that the State of Rhode Island will probably be prepared to present, at the next session of Congress, a bill for the expenses incurred in suppressing the recent insurrection. A more just claim, the Journal thinks, never was presented, and there are some peculiar reasons which strengthen it.

The Journal makes the following comments upon the action of the Executive Government, in reference to this subject:

"Had it not been for the course of the President, the insurrection would have been put down in May, at a tenth of the expense which was caused by waiting for his promises, promises which, his organ says, he never meant to fulfil. He solemnly assured us that the forces of the general government should be brought in aid of the State; but he first required a *case* to be made, and in waiting for that *case*, this large expenditure was incurred, and when it arrived, the promised aid was withheld on a frivolous and hollow pretence. Had it not been for the promises of the President, the whole affair would have been settled on the 17th of May, when Dorr flashed his guns at the arsenal, but for these promises, a storm of iron would have answered that most wicked and traitorous movement; but for these promises, men would have been marched to Woonsocket and Chepachet at the very first signal of revolt. The State has been subjected to an expense that it is illy able to bear, wholly by the failure of the President to perform his pledges, and to discharge his constitutional duty."

We hope the day is not far distant when the whole truth will be known upon this subject. The Senators of Rhode Island, we are told, could tell a story that would shock the moral sense of the nation. If not bound to secresy, either by the sanctity of confidential communication, or private conversations which they are pledged not to divulge, —in which case we would be the last to counsel dishonor,—they are bound to tell what they know. Public curiosity and public suspicion are strongly aroused upon this matter. We have heard the Executive charged with having two sets of opinion and two rules of action in reference to the action of the Federal Government. We even heard it intimated at Washington, a few weeks since, and by what we regarded as good authority, that *the Executive had pledged himself to Gov. Dorr's friends, to maintain the Suffrage party if they were enabled to obtain the mastery over the regular constituted authorities*. We know, too, and as somewhat corrobative proof of the above, that in the very midst of the disturbance, and immediately after Dorr and D. J. Pearce were at Washington, that the Suffrage men, in spite of the very acceptable letter of President Tyler to Gov. King, declared that the Executive was pledged not to interfere, and would not do so.

Under all the circumstances of the case it is due to the General Government, to Rhode Island, to the President himself, and to all parties concerned or interested, that the whole truth should be known. Let the suffrage men who had the pledge of the President speak out. Let the President deny such pledge if none exists. Let us have the truth, and the letter which lies somewhere concealed, and which may aid in removing the mystery.—*N. Y. Express.*

Mr. Van Buren has come out a whole hog Dorr man. In reply to an invitation to attend the recent grand Clambake, of the *Dorrites* at Seekonk, Mass., he assures them "of his most hearty sympathy in their efforts," and hopes that the present authorities of that state "will yet be made to yield to the demands" of the revolutionizers. This step will be apt to put Mr. Van a peg lower down in the estimation of the decent portion of the Democratic party, and raise Mr. Calhoun a hole higher up on the political boards.

The Loco Focos are hitting their ally Mr. Tyler, as hard as the Whigs. The Concord Patriot says—

"God save the Democracy from the curse of John Tyler's favor. John Tyler on Claytons and Distributions is altogether a different person from John Tyler on Appointments, Sub-Treasury, Fiscalitues, Loans, Retrenchment, &c. We pray that the democrats may not by seeking and holding office, incur any responsibility for the measures and doings of an administration whose progress through infancy and youth to middle age has been under the kindly nurture and training of Daniel Webster, whose love of democracy has been manifested by repealing the Sub-Treasury and opposing the whole of the Democratic measures and excluding from office such men as the brave McNeil of this State, and whose patriotism has been signalized by the conclusion of a truckling, ignominious and disgraceful treaty."

RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS.

"Mr. Calhoun will not tell the truth when a lie will serve his purpose."
Washington Globe.

"If there be an *ultra* in favor of the Federal powers, he (Mr. Calhoun) is the man. His *acts* are proof enough without his speeches."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

"They (the Van Buren Party) are held together by the cohesive bond of plunder."
John C. Calhoun.

"In fact, to prove corruption and abuse, but strengthens the administration (of Martin Van Buren) in the affections of that powerful and disciplined corps, which is the main support of those in power."
John C. Calhoun.

Another Defalcation.—We understand that, at a late hour last night, John A. Hern, Esq., late clerk of Mayor Morris, was arrested on a warrant from the Recorder charged with having embezzled the public funds, while in the enjoyment of the office of which the Whig *guillotine* so recently deprived him. The extent of his swindling operations is not yet accurately known, but is believed to be large; the investigation, which will immediately be made, will soon reveal it. The outcry raised by the Loco-Focos at the displacement by he Whig Common Council of this worthy dignitary, who was one of the main stays of Loco-Focoism in the city, will be remembered; his embezzlement is believed to have been going on for a long time, and was first brought to light by the examinations ordered by the Whig Aldermen. The sink of Loco-Foco iniquity in this city is yet scarcely opened; but there is some hope that it will in course of time be thoroughly cleansed.—*New York Tribune.*

Toast given at the Boston Horticultural Festival:

Wives—The *apples* of the eye to married men—*Sour Grapes* to old bachelors, may the ladies all consent to be *pared*.

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers an original letter from Henry Clay to a gentleman of this city. The declaration of principles contained in this letter is full and satisfactory upon all the great leading questions of national policy. It will be seen that the one term principle of the Harrison campaign is re-asserted by Mr. Clay.—*National Forum.*

ASHLAND, Sept. 13, 1842.

Dear Sir: I received your favor, communicating the patriotic purposes and views of the young men of Philadelphia; and I take pleasure, in compliance with your request, in stating some of the principal objects which I suppose engage the common desire and the common exertion of the Whig party to bring about in the Government of the United States.—These are:

A sound national currency, regulated by the will and authority of the nation.

An adequate revenue, with fair protection to American industry.

Just restraints on the Executive power, embracing further restriction on the exercise of the Veto.

A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among all the States.

An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought, and of the right of suffrage, but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.

An amendment of the Constitution limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term.

These objects attained, I think that we should cease to be afflicted with bad administration of the Government.

I am, respectfully your friend and obd't servant,
H. CLAY.

Mr. Jacob Strattan.

THE WHIG YOUNG MEN OF NEW YORK.

A Convention of the Whig Young Men of the State of New York assembled at Auburn on Wednesday the 21st instant. Between *five and six thousand delegates* were in attendance.

The resolutions confirm the nominations of Mr. Bradish and Mr. Furman for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State, and pay a just tribute of respect and confidence to the merits of Governor Seward, who declined being a candidate for re-election.

The resolutions which relate to National politics (besides those approving of protective duties on imports and of the distribution act, and condemning the arbitrary exercise by the Executive of the veto power) are as follows:

Resolved, That our whole hearts respond to the nomination by our seniors assembled in State Convention of that tried and true Patriot, unchanging Republican, and unrivalled Statesman, HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, for next President of the United States; and we rejoice in the bright prospect which now opens before us that the nation will ere long do herself the justice to call him to the station which he is so eminently qualified to fill with honor to his millions of devoted friends and unequalled beneficence to the whole country.

Resolved, That the unwavering integrity and eminent ability evinced by NATHANIEL P. TALLMADGE as a Senator of the United States, recommends him to our judgments and our hearts; and we rejoice to know that the high confidence so spontaneously and generously extended to him by the Whigs of this State in his re-election, unpledged and unquestioned, to that station, has been most nobly justified by his subsequent course; and we respectfully suggest his name to the Whigs of the Union as a candidate for Vice President in 1844.

Resolved, That we tender the hearty thanks of the Whig Young Men of New York to Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE and his Whig colleagues in Congress for the ability, industry perseverance, and success with which, during the late protracted session, they sustained the true interests of the country, resulting in the reform of many glaring abuses of power and patronage, a decided retrenchment of expenditures, and more especially in the passage of A PROTECTIVE TARIFF, which we hail as the most important and beneficent of the great measures essential to the complete restoration of the Nation's prosperity.

HENRY CLAY has already been nominated by a State Convention held in N. Carolina.

Also by a State Convention held in Georgia.

Also by a State Convention held in Maryland.

Also by a State Convention held in New Jersey.

Also by a State Convention held in New York.

Also by a State Convention held in Delaware.

And also by a State Convention held in Massachusetts.

Repudiation.—In a volume of Wordsworth's Sonnets published some time ago, the following lines appeared, breathing a strong hope in the final results of our experiment at self-government, and full of that sympathy with human kind which inspires faith in man along with a deep solicitude for his errors:

Men of the Western World! in Fate's dark book
Whence these opprobrious leaves of dire portent!
Think ye your British Ancestors forsook
Their native Land, for outrage provident;
From unsubmissive necks their bridle shook
To give in their Descendants, freer vent
And wider range to passions turbulent,
To mutual tyranny a deadlier look!
Nay, said a voice, soft as the south wind's breath,
Dive through the stormy surface of the flood
To the great current flowing underneath;
Explore the countless springs of silent good;
So shall the truth be better understood,
And thy grieved spirit brighten strong in faith.

In a recent edition of his Poems Mr. Wordsworth has appended a note to this Sonnet in which he remarks that these lines were written several years ago, "when reports prevailed of cruelties committed in many parts of America, by men making a law of their own passions. *A far more formidable, as being a more deliberate mischief, has appeared among those States which have lately broken faith with the public creditor in a manner so infamous. I cannot, however, but look at both evils under a similar relation to inherent good, and hope that the time is not distant when our brethren of the West will wipe off this stain from their name and nation.*"

In this hope every right minded man will unite; and every patriot in this Republic will also hope that the progress of repudiation will go no farther, and that the States which have already incurred this shame will have no other companions in disgrace.
Baltimore American.

The United States and Mexico.—The New York American is of the opinion that the appointment of Don N. J. Almonte, as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Mexico to the United States, being made after the receipt of Mr. Webster's reply to Bocanegra, augurs well for the settlement of all the difficulties between the two countries.

THE CALHOUN DINNER.

The "Standard" of Wednesday, gives an official account of the late Shocro Dinner, and to-be-sure, it is, with all the dressing given to it, a "beggarly account of empty boxes." The mutations of party, like "misfortunes, make strange bed-fellows," and we need go no farther than the Dinner in question, for a strong illustration of the fact. The presiding Officers on the occasion, were the Hon. John Branch, assisted by the following gentlemen as Vice Presidents: Weldon N. Edwards, Daniel Turner, Geo. D. Baskerville, Edmund D. McNair, Guston Perry, Wood T. Johnson, James S. Battle, Sam'l L. Arrington, Thomas I. Hicks, W. W. Young, William H. Gray, John J. Bell, and A. A. Austin.

The fifth toast was as follows:

John C. Calhoun: In early manhood the ardent champion of his country's rights; in his maturer years the stern foe of monopolies and domestic tyranny, however disguised; *at all times and under all circumstances the Patriot and Statesman;* North Carolina admires his character and will remember his services. [Hail to the Chief.]

Was he a Patriot and Statesman, in the estimation of many of the above-named gentlemen, (we dislike to be more particular,) when at the head of a party, he was arrayed against the laws of the country, and the authorities of the Government, and when we were on the verge of a civil war—when, as Mr. Cherry eloquently expressed it, in the April Convention, "the smoke of the first gun would have rended the Union into atoms"? Was he a Patriot and Statesman, then? We forbear to press the question.

The tenth Toast was in the following words:

ANDREW JACKSON, *Ex-President of the United States:* Who having filled the measure of his country's glory, is now content to spend the remainder of his days in the calm and tranquil enjoyment of the blessings of that Government which he has so much adorned, by a long and illustrious life of public services. [Jackson's March.]

Mr. Calhoun must have winced under this Toast considerably, and was so taken by surprise, that we venture to say, he did not drink it. Only six short years ago, Mr. Calhoun declared of Gen. Jackson, openly, in the Senate of the United States, that he was '*neither true to his word, or faithful to his pledges.*' Falsehood and treachery charged upon the Hero, in one breath! And so cordially was the feeling reciprocated by the old General, that his organ, "the Globe," proclaimed, that "Mr. Calhoun would never tell the truth, when *a lie* suited his purpose." And Gen. Jackson himself, had the name of the Fort near Norfolk, changed from *Castle Calhoun* to the *Rip Raps*, so deadly was his hostility to the Nullifier!

We only mention these things, as samples of the incongruous character of the whole affair. Not, we assure the reader, from any disposition captiously to find fault. No, long may the good citizens of the Old North possess the "largest liberty" of meeting together, when, where, and as they please. Long may each party, each sect, each association, be free to assemble, in the manner each may choose. Such meetings should be protected from rude and uncourteous attack. So far from indulging the disposition to impair the privilege, the Whigs see, with gratification, their political opponents convene, to consider the character of men and measures. Celebrations of imaginary victories are agreeable, and however fictitious the triumph, there is a real gain to the stock of human happiness. If the toils of life can be relaxed by the enjoyments of festivity, we say well, be it so.—We would not even inquire, whether the company grew merry or wise, over Wine or water, but leave them to judge, within the bounds of modegration, from what sources they would draw their inspiration.
Raleigh Register.

It not unfrequently happens that men are entrusted with official duties that they are wholly unfit for. We once knew an old gentleman who was persuaded to declare himself a candidate for the Legislature of North Carolina, partly as a burlesque and partly to try the strength of a party which was endeavoring to gather all the county *honors* and emoluments of the once patriotic old Franklin. To give our readers an idea of "Forked Deer" (as old Jimmy Davis was sometimes called) we will attempt to describe him. He was what Davy Crockett would call a perfect "snorter," full six feet four inches, with the courage of a wild-cat and the strength of an ox. His countenance bore the marks of many a well fought battle, which was so common in the days of the ring fights, before pistols and Bowie knives came in fashion. It seems his nasal organ had suffered in some of these rencontres rather more than any other member of his rough and hardy person, for the end of it had been snapped off by some of those "snapping turtles" or "bruisers" which inhabited that region of country, and left his piece of nose with the appearance of the end of a forked stick—hence he received the cognomen of "Forked Deer."

But to return. The old gentleman having been duly *solicited*, mounted the stump and let fly after the following fashion:

"Gentlemen; Billy Williams sayed I mought be a candidate. I am for Ginral Jackson, and I am again—I am again—(Ho . Archibald Arrington, then a youth, whi-pered Tariff)—I am agin the Tayriff—and I am agin all kinds of Banks, even down to a spring bank. I'll whip any man agin Jackson or me. I am a candidate for the Legislator, and you must all vote for me!"

A person present asked, "Uncle Jim, what is a Tariff?" The old man promptly replied, "It's reporting the forring goods, and d——n 'em, I want none on 'em! Whoop-hee! boys, let's go and liquor."

The election came round——old "Forked Deer" was elected—and the old man being quite fond of hearing himself talk, every mail from Raleigh, bringing legislative news, would be so many tortures to those who voted him in.

There is no earthly doubt old Davis was as well qualified for the Legislature as John Tyler is for the Presidency. His every act is a fresh torture to those who were green enough to vote for his nomination in the Harrisburg Convention, and ought to be a lesson to the Whig party never again to trust their fate to such uncertain assemblies.
Port Gibson Herald.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

At a meeting of the Whigs, at the Court House in this place, on the evening of the 14th inst., for the purpose of organizing a Clay Club, Gov. E. B. Dudley was called to the chair, and O. G. Parsley appointed secretary.

The chairman having explained the object of the meeting, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to frame a constitution and by-laws for the government of a Clay Club in the town of Wilmington, and that they be requested to submit the same for consideration at as early a day as practicable.

Resolved, That Oscar G. Parsley, John Wilson, and Robert G. Rankin, be appointed a committee of arrangements to provide a place for holding the meetings of the Clay Club, and to make all other arrangements which to them may seem necessary.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the chairman under the first resolution, viz: Dr. John Hill, John Potts Brown, and Griffith J. McRee.

After spirited addresses from several gentlemen the meeting adjourned.

E. B. DUDLEY, Ch'm.
O. G. PARSLEY, Sec'y.

Treason and Revolution.—The Whigs are in excellent temper in Ohio—Locofocoism is furious.—Senator Tappan, in a speech at Belmont the other day, said, "*if the Whigs were victorious the only recourse left was to the sword, gun, and bayonet; and for his part, he did not care how quick it was done.*"

We recommend the above to Father Ritchie of the Richmond Enquirer, in answer to his recent appeal to the people. When "secessionism is sounded" as is threatened, let Mr. Tappan's "sword, gun, and bayonet" come in for a share of the battle cry.

"HEADS, I WIN; TAILS, YOU LOSE."

The art of turning out and putting in has certainly arrived at a wonderful perfection under the present Administration. Witness the history of a late removal at Cleveland, Ohio, as thus ingeniously given in Tuesday's Madisonian:

"It may be necessary to inform the reader that Mr. Barker (the one removed) was a Democrat after the Election in 1840, but made his peace with the Clay-Whigs during the reign of Gen. Taylor, and retained office. Mr. Andrews, the new Postmaster, on the other hand, voted with the Whigs in 1840, but has since co-operated heartily with the Democratic party."

The ingenuity of the Court paper in assigning and displaying that view of a matter which is most fatal to him it means to defend, has constantly excited our admiration. A most helpful and a most conscientious friend have the Whigs had in their President, according to this showing—one who removed a former Democrat because he turned Whig in 1840, and rewards a former Whig because since 1840 "he has heartily co-operated with the Democrats!" If a Democrat turns Whig, our Whig President proscribes him; and if a Whig turned Democrat, the same Whig President promotes him!

Still, the case has such a complication of cross-difficulties and twists, that it is as hard to resolve as the consanguinities of a man who, marrying his grandmother's sister, was nephew to his own children. Did the President eject Mr. Barker for having been a Democrat till 1840, or for having (in an evil hour) turned Whig about the time when he himself ceased to be so? and did he promote Mr. Andrews for having once been a zealous Whig, or for having, by some mysterious influence, imbibed such a degree of discretion as to "co-operate with the Democrats" as soon as his own party had succeeded? We confess ourselves puzzled.
National Intelligencer.

The Government Loan.—The New York Journal of Commerce of Monday says: "It is reported that the Government have received offers at par for all the six per cent. loan which is disposable. We know they have received offers for a large amount."

From all we hear from the country, the growing Tobacco crop must be both small in quantity and inferior in quality. The early Tobacco was seriously damaged by the excessive rains, and much of it was cut in a green state to prevent its destruction by "firing." The late Tobacco has been much injured by the unusually cool weather in September. Its growth was arrested, and if it comes to maturity, it will be very small.—*Richmond Whig.*

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st October, 1842.

Matthew Autry, F. C. Armstrong, Calvin Alexander, James H. Anderson, G. M. Arnold.

Mr. Brookshire Wohlgang Buchels Nathan Brady, William Brown, Hugh Bane, Bryan John D. Burnet, Thomas Brazier, Rev. W. R. Bailey.

Neil Campbell, Arch'd Curry, Benj. Chapman, Julia Ann Carman, James Cain, Sophia Case, Chasten, Daniel Clarke, William Chasten, Peter Caredy, J. M. Carver, D. McNeill Campbell, James B. Carver, William Campbell, Malcom Clark, Daniel Clarke, J. H. Coleman.

John Darrach, Samuel Decker, J. W. Dawson, phia Downing, Absalom Davis, Calvin Dudley, Lawrence Dew.

Jesse Ellis, Elizabeth Eccles.

John K. Fort, Rev. C. F. Fry.

Robert Geddie, Neil Galbraith, Elias Gainey, bert Green, Dempsey Griffin, Caroline Gilham, Wm. B. Ham, March Hooper, Eben. Hearne, liza Hodge, John T. Hourine, Anthony Hawkins, Margaret Harvey.

H. C. Jones, Nathaniel Jones, Wilkeson Jones, Biddy Johnson, Frances H. Johnson, Biggey Johnson, Donald Johnson, Josiah Jones.

G. T. King, Nancy Kennedy, Margaret C. Kennedy, Harriet Kelly.

A. P. Lacoste, Elizabeth Limeberry, Ed F. Lilly, Mary B. Monroe, John B. Matthews, Sophy Wood, uel Fanny Morris, William Morgan, Mr. Morrison, Malcom Monroe, Thos. R. Murphy, A. Morrison, John G. McDonald, Malcom McDonald, Rev. A. McLennon, Duncan L. McMillan, Hector McLean, W. L. McDiarmid, Daniel McDonald, Christian McInnis, Mary E. McLauchlin, Ann McLean.

Maria Nash.

John Owen.

Anthony Pilkingban, James Price, L. L. Parsons, John Ray, George Ragland.

J. M. Scott, Alex'r Sutherland, Abram Scott, mos J. Simpson, Thomas Smith, Susan Smith, Rerick Shaw, Chas. Strickling, Renford Smith, Catarine Shaw, Joseph Strickling.

George Taylor, Levy B. Thomaston, Jesse Thornberry, Needham Toler, Robert Toler, John Thomas.

Riley Vaughn.

Jas. Whitehead, Pres't, W. H. Williams, Sherwood Wilson.

22 JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH QUEEN.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Belgian steamer British Queen arrived at New York early yesterday the 28th, having sailed from Antwerp on the 7th inst., and from Southampton, England, on the 9th inst. She brings 6 days later intelligence than was received by the Acadia at Boston.

Queen Victoria had arrived in Scotland, and was being received in great splendour during her various visits. She goes into the Highlands.

Every thing appears to be quiet in the disturbed districts. At Manchester the weavers of the principal parties now standing out for increased wages; the other operatives are steadily at work. Two or three small riots and petty outrages occurred, and the ringleaders were apprehended. Stockport continues somewhat excited.

The Queen's arrival at Edinburgh was unattended by accident. The papers give the following account:—

"It is with the deepest regret we have to announce a melancholy accident which took place this forenoon about o'clock. It is well known that a large stand was erected within the East Princes street gardens, as we understand was duly inspected by the dean of the Court, and found sufficient. This forenoon, about the time her Majesty was passing down the street, a rush was made to the stand, and a number of people got there who had no title to seats.

A few minutes after her Majesty passed one end of the stand came down, carrying with it upward of 100 people. Nearly 50 out of the 300 were more or less injured, one gentleman very severely, and others were carried away in a state of insensibility, with their arms broken, and one lady received a fall on the top of the railing into her breast, we fear fatally. Nothing could add to the universal feeling of regret which was manifested on the occasion, than the fact that the accident occurred into adjoining houses in convulsions, and the dreadful occurrence caused a gloom over the whole city, and was indeed a sad drawback to the loyalty of her Majesty's entrance.

LIVERPOOL, September 8.

We have not had much doing in our Cotton Market this week. The people have not yet returned to business in some places, which, added to the trade having already stocked themselves so heavily, there is likely to be a check to the extent of the demand. The fall which we noticed to you in the London grain markets from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per quarter from the low prices has been maintained, and we have in consequence had an advance here also. Flour is 1s. to 2s. per bbl. dearer, having been sold duty paid at 28s. 6d. The duty this week on Wheat is Flour 7s. 2½d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Sept. 9.

The sales of the week comprise 210 Sea Island, 1,960 Stained do. 5 a 8; 2180 Upland, 4 a 6¾; Mobile and Alabama, 4 a 5¾. The demand for cotton this week been very limited, and freely offered, the market closing heavily at a further decline of ¼d. per lb. in the current qualities of American.

Coming Elections.—Elections take place in the following States at the dates mentioned:—

Georgia, Michigan & Arkansas,	Oct. 3d.
Maine,	Oct. 5th.
Mississippi and S. Carolina,	Oct. 10th.
New Jersey,	Oct. 10th and 11th.
Ohio,	Oct. 11th.
New York and Delaware,	Nov. 8th.
Connecticut,	Nov. 7th and 8th.
Massachusetts,	Nov. 14th.

After Massachusetts there are no more elections till next March.

N. Y. Jour. Commerce.

"Out of their own mouths shall they be condemned."—The editor of the Nantucket Inquirer, who is considered "one of the estable and energetic writers connected with the democratic press," passes the following opinion upon the leaders of his party:

"With a few highly honorable exceptions, the leaders of the democratic party are among the most unprincipled of created creatures, actual libels on manhood and political blasphemers against the cause of Reform. With the words of freedom on their lips, they never let slip an opportunity of showing that their service is but lip service; and their eternal disgrace be it said, the Democratic Party seldom fails to applaud and support MANIFESTATIONS OF AN UTTER DISREGARD FOR THEIR SEATED PRINCIPLES."

Should Mr. Mangum receive instructions in the Legislature, we would suggest to the propriety of returning them to the country, with a request that they should be referred to a Committee, consisting of *Hon. Bedford Brown. Bedford*, like *would-be-Governor Henry*, could "convene and organize" himself, and make, we have no doubt, a most *luminous* report—drawing the distinctions between *"an expression of opinion"* by the Assembly and the use of the word *"instruct."*—*Petersburg Intell.*

The next Senator from South Carolina will be George McDuffie, in place of Mr. Preston, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next. He will be elected, there being no opposition.

The Crops.—The country papers are speaking in the most doleful terms of the Cotton crops. The St. Martinsville *Creole* says that the incessant rains have caused immense loss to the planters, the picking having been arrested, and the cotton on the plant, of course, entirely destroyed. A change of weather and a long dry spell, can alone save our cotton planters this year, from total ruin. The Louisiana *Chronicle*, and Red River *Republican*, hold similar language.—*New Orleans Bee, 24th ult.*

The Springfield (Ill.) Journal says that wheat has fallen in that city to 31 cents per bushel, currency, and 62½ cents State Bank paper. The wheat crop of the State is very large, and the farmers, as above stated, have combined and agreed not to sell their wheat for less than 62½ cents per bushel, and that they will receive nothing but specie in payment. The surplus stock of pork in Illinois this Fall will be very large, and the Journal states that it is believed that the manufacture of lard into oil will have a tendency to raise the price of pork. A large portion of the hog can be worked up in this manner.

Applications for Office.—We understand that there is a new batch of applicants for office. Some thousands of Locofocos, impressed with the belief that the powers at Washington are disposed to turn out Whigs, and to put them in office, are sending in their petitions for situations in the Custom Houses.—*N. Y. Express.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

AN IMPORTANT ITEM.—In the Observer of the 21st ult. we gave the "Recapitulation" of a document published by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, showing that all the Appropriations made by the late Session of Congress amounted to $24 952 190 82. It did not occur to us, until our attention was called to the fact by the Hillsborough Recorder, that in this sum is included $4 485 900, for the Post Office Department. It ought not to be forgotten, that this is the first time in which, under a recent law of Congress, the Post Office Receipts and Expenditures have come into the General Treasury, and been subject to Appropriation. They have usually been received and disbursed by the Department itself, and have generally about balanced each other. In a comparison with all former years, therefore, this sum should be deducted from the Appropriations, and it will leave the amount only $20,466,290 80.

This is, beyond dispute, *the smallest amount of appropriations made for any year since* 1835!

Let the Locofoco papers, which are bitterly complaining of the length and expense of the late Session, of Whig extravagance, &c., get over this fact if they can. Let them compare the appropriations of this first Whig Congress with those of any Locofoco Congress since 1835, and let their readers see if the Whigs are not redeeming their promises of retrenchment and reform.

PRIVATE ACTS.—We would remind persons who intend to apply to the next Legislature for the passage of Private Acts, that the Constitution requires 30 days public notice to be given, and proof thereof furnished to the Legislature, before such acts can be passed.

The Legislature will meet on the 3d Monday, being the 21st day, of November.

A Post Office has been established in Richmond County, N. C., called "Wicklitle,"—Jas. Williams Esq., Postmaster.

FIRE.—We are sorry to hear that Mr. John Waddill's wagon, loaded with dry goods and groceries from this place to a merchant in Bennettsville, S. C. took fire on Friday night last, and was totally destroyed, with all its contents. Loss probably $500 to $1000.

A destructive Fire occurred in Charleston on the night of the 25th ult. originating in Mr. John C. Burckmyer's Store, on East Bay Street, and destroying the entire block, consisting of five Stores, known as Prioleau's Range, and occupied by Mr. Burckmyer, John S. Jones, F. Lamican. The buildings were insured for $50 000, and it is said that the Insurance Company will rebuild them, at perhaps half that amount. Mr. Jones was insured for $20 000, and Messrs. Burckmyer and Lamican for $10 000 each; besides which they will still be losers, several thousand dollars each.

A QUEER CASE.—The official paper a few days ago announced the removal of Mr. Starr as Postmaster at Middletown, Con. It would appear, from the following paragraph from the Middletown "Sentinel," that Mr. Starr's sin was a suspicion of being *a Whig*, and that "Bob," (as Mr. Robert Tyler is familiarly called at Washington,) has promised him that he shall hold on if he will only prove his innocence of this heinous offence, which he is fortunately able to do. He is not only "a democrat," but has taken "an active part" with that party. Huzza for Tyler! the Locos can no longer deny that he is one of them.

From the Middletown "Sentinel and Witness."

The Middletown Post Office.—It appears that Mr. Wilcox has received the appointment; but in consequence of some representations, he was directed not to take charge until the 1st of October. In the meantime, a letter has been received from Robert Tyler, Esq. the President's son and Private Secretary, to the effect, that it Mr. Starr is a democrat, he will not be removed. That Mr. Starr, the incumbent, would always has been a democrat, and before his appointment as Post Master took an active part with our party, is well known to our citizens. A letter stating this fact was immediately drawn up, and signed by quite a number of the democrats of the place, and forwarded to Washington. What the result will be, we leave to time to determine. One thing is certain, however, that the President cannot find a more honest and capable officer than Col. Starr.

THE CABINET.—The Globe of the 27th ult. announces it as "now reduced to a certainty," that Mr. Forward was to vacate the Treasury Department, in favor of Mr. Cushing, on the 1st inst. And it speculates on the probable course of Mr. Webster —"believing that he will eventually resign, but will hold on until he gets a better place to make money, or sees a brighter prospect of making political capital."

It also states that the Hon. P. C. Fuller, 2d Assistant Postmaster General, was to go out on the 1st inst., and be succeeded by John A. Ryan, of Columbus, Ohio, (who, we learn from other sources, is a most bitter Locofoco.) This officer appoints the Postmasters at all the minor offices, and therefore has more patronage, in the way of appointment, than any other officer in the government. "The change indicates," says the Globe, "that Mr. Fuller has not consulted the wishes of the President in making the appointments."

There are several inferences to be drawn from the Globe's paragraph.

It may be regarded, in the first place, as evidence that the Globe is once more to be the *official Paper!* The Administration has at last managed to discover, we suppose, that the Madisonian is the laughing stock for the whole country, being decidedly "more fool than knave."

2dly. That the Globe, which repulsed, with cold scorn, apparently, all the earlier advances of the Administration, has at length been reached in some way, (probably by a promise of the honors and emoluments now enjoyed by the Madisonian,) and entering heartily into the coalition of the Tylerites with the Locofocos, removes the only obstacle to its full consummation.

3dly. That Mr. Forward has been unceremoniously dismissed; but that, for some cause, probably Mr. Webster's success in negotiating the treaty, and the great political power he wields, it has been thought advisable to allow him to choose his own course, in the confident expectation and hope that "he will eventually resign;" to induce which, the Globe is to keep up an incessant fire on him.

4thly. That it is one part of the bargain between the Coalitionists, that all the minor post offices are to be filled with Locofocos.

It is worthy of remark, that Mr. Webster fixed on Friday last, (the last day of September, and the day on which Mr. Forward retires,) to meet and address his fellow citizens of Boston. We cannot hear from the speech in time for to-day's paper, but it has occurred to us that he may have selected that day for the purpose of proclaiming his withdrawal from the Cabinet. He would not of course feel at liberty to explain his relations towards Mr. Tyler, and the causes of his continuance in his Cabinet, until he had actually withdrawn from it. The close of the English negotiation has left him at liberty so to withdraw; and the close of a fiscal quarter is an appropriate time for it. The public will look for his speech with great anxiety.

We shall be glad to find our conjecture realized. Mr. Webster is the only connecting link between Mr. Tyler and the Whigs. Remove that, and we shall no longer be subjected to the odium of even a suspicion of being answerable for his acts. He will be heart and hand a Locofoco, and, whilst they secure all the spoils, they must be content to bear all the obloquy also.

Since the above was in type, we have received the Globe of the 29th, which furnishes further evidence of its change of position towards the administration. It announces the removal of John S. Calhoun, formerly of Columbus, Geo., from the very lucrative office of Consul at Havana, (to which he was appointed by Mr. Tyler about a year ago,) and the appointment of Gen. Robert B. Campbell, of Alabama, (formerly member of Congress from the Marlborough District in South Carolina,) in his place. The reasons for the change have not transpired.

It contains, also, a long communication defending Mr. Tyler from the reflections of the Maryland Delegates in the Harrisburg Convention. The character of this publication may be judged from the following sample:—

"The Governor Owen story is quoted by you, gentlemen, with great glee and satisfaction. You seem to have forgotten that Mr. Tyler, in a letter written last summer to several gentlemen in North Carolina, pronounced that tale to be utterly unfounded. It would have been no more than fair that you should have stated this fact. Mr. Tyler's word with the nation is quite as good as that of Dr. Hill of North Carolina, the author of this story. You do not state the truth therefore, when you say the tale has never been denied. In politics, as in all other things, there is nothing like fairness; and I sincerely trust that, in all your future public displays, you will not omit so important a consideration."

The author of this defence has certainly established the truth of one of his positions, viz: that "there is nothing like fairness" in his own politics. It is not true that Mr. Tyler denied either Gov. Owen's or Dr. Hill's statement. He attempted to produce that impression by a most unworthy quibble, asserting that "he did not open his lips *in* the Harrisburg Convention," (which nobody said he did.) But he has *never denied* that he made the declarations attributed to him by Gov. Owen and Dr. Hill, *in their room* at Harrisburg, during the sitting of the Convention. In view of that quibble, we deny that "Mr. Tyler's word is as good as that of Dr. Hill." If, however, it were "as good," we have Gov. Owen, Mr. Cherry, and Mr. Miller, in support of Dr. Hill, to say nothing of all the circumstances of the case, which corroborate their testimony, and discredit Mr. Tyler's.

FROM THE GLOBE.

Developments.—No additional evidence was needed to convince intelligent men of the fraud committed on the people in the Presidential election of 1840, but Mr. Wise and the Madisonian are disclosing some particulars which ought not to escape public attention. In an editorial article of yesterday, the Madisonian, in effect, makes the following statements, viz:

"That John Tyler, late in the winter of 1839, or early in the spring of 1840, was consulted by certain individuals as to his opinion with respect to a United States Bank; that, in answer, he addressed a letter to the Hon. Henry A. Wise, stating it as his opinion that *a Bank of the United States was unconstitutional, and that he never could sanction the incorporation of one, without an alteration of the Constitution.*"

"This letter was exhibited to all the leading Whigs in Congress, for their perusal, and for their advice as to the expediency of its publication, and they deprecated, most eloquently, any revelation of its contents to the public, for fear it *might hurt the ticket*, where the question of a United States Bank was popular."

In the following statements, the Madisonian makes important disclosures in reference to a later period, which further illustrate the character of Whigery, viz:

"John Tyler, so far from using the question of a bank or no bank as a means to forward his re-election, distinctly and emphatically announced to his first cabinet his cheerful willingness to declare his intention of retiring after the close of the first term, so that his settled conviction of the inexpediency and unconstitutionality of a bank should not be interpreted into a desire to propitiate the popular sentiment to his support; and his cabinet dissuaded him from any such expression of his independent, honest feeling."

"A committee of members of Congress waited upon Mr. Cushing, and requested him to state to the President that the question of a United States bank should no longer be agitated, if he (the President) would promise to retain the cabinet as it was constituted by General Harrison."

If there be any truth in the above extraordinary assertions why have the public not had the benefit of them before? And especially, why has the Madisonian failed to bring them forward, till this late day, in defence of its idol! The only conclusion to which the public can come, is, that they are *false*, that they are the latest *invention* of the Tyler organ, which the faithful are expected to receive as truth.

If there be such a letter from Mr Tyler to Mr Wise, where is it? Why has it not been published! Why has Mr Wise never mentioned it, in any of his thousand speeches and letters! Who are "all the leading Whigs in Congress," to whom it is said to have been exhibited, and who are said to have advised its suppression! The letter and the names! out with them! When they are produced, we have no doubt that the Madisonian's falsehood will be made perfectly apparent.

The Madisonian says that Mr Tyler "announced to his first Cabinet his cheerful willingness to declare his intention of retiring after the close of the first term." We have not the shadow of a doubt that this assertion will be contradicted by every member of that first Cabinet.

Perhaps the most glaring falsehood of the whole batch, is that which represents a Committee as bargaining with the President, through Mr Cushing, for the continuance of the Harrison Cabinet in office. Here, as before, the organ wisely omits the names of the "committee;" but no one who knows GEORGE E. BADGER, (not to mention his distinguished associates in the Cabinet,) can have a moment's doubt that the whole is a base coinage of the Tyler organ.

"CLAY CLUBS."—Associations under this name are being formed by the Whigs in all parts of the country. Even in Alabama, we notice the organization of two—one at Mobile, and another at Selma.

POSTSCRIPT.

After some of our papers were printed off, we received in an Extra Tribune Mr Webster's speech at Boston on Friday last. It would fill six columns of our paper, and we will publish the whole or the material parts in our next. In the mean time we give a brief synopsis of its points from the Nat. Intelligencer. There is much to approve, and not a little to regret, in the speech. Whilst he says, "I am a Whig; I always have been one—I always SHALL be one," he differs from the Whigs on many points, not the least of which is his still holding on to Mr Tyler as any part of a Whig:—

From the National Intelligencer.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH AT BOSTON.

We have space now only to touch upon some of the main topics of the speech, and to convey a general notion of its political tenor. Of the transactions connected with the rupture of the Harrison Cabinet it offers no new disclosures. It declares that Mr. W. gave his advice against all the vetoes. It denounces the compromise act as a measure every way bad. It expresses the hope that the protective policy will be the perpetual one of this country. It attributes all the disasters of the present state of things to the failure of the Whigs to make the best of Mr. Tyler. Mr. W. thinks that a union with the Administration is still the wisest and best course for the Whig party, to which he avers he yet most cordially belongs; and that the capital measure, now incumbent on every patriot, is the adoption of his own original Exchequer scheme, not shorn of the exchange feature, but in all its first proportions, before they were curtailed by the shears of Congressional Committees.

As to Mr. W's retirement from the Cabinet, the speech seems to us to indicate a further postponement. We state its matter, however, in the baldest possible way, and upon a very imperfect perusal.

Col. Richard M. Johnson has started on his tour of electioneering for the nomination as the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency. He has a good deal of popularity among the less influential of the party at the North, but can scarcely succeed in uniting the party in his support.

The yellow fever has disappeared from Mobile, and has not spread in New Orleans as usual.

The Yorkville (S. C.) Compiler, remarks that the sickness in that District has never been more general or fatal. It gives a list of deaths, 22 in number, of which 3 occurred on the 19th ult., 8 on the 20th, 2 on the 21st, and 3 on the 22d.

His Excellency, Gov. Morehead, left this City yesterday, with his family, on a visit to Greensborough, the place of his former residence.—*Register 27th.*

Whig Festival.—We learn that the Whigs of Granville, Warren and Franklin Counties, have tendered to our Senators, Messrs. Mangum and Graham, a free Barbecue, to which the whole State is to be invited, at such time as may suit their convenience. Their answers to the invitation are daily expected, and may be received in time for our next paper.

We hear, through one of the Committee, that preparations will be made to entertain several thousand. Many distinguished gentlemen, from this and other States, are to be invited. This shows whether the Whigs approve the course of our noble Senators.

Raleigh Register.

We are concerned to learn that our distinguished fellow-citizen, Judge Gaston, received a fall from his horse, whilst on his way to his plantation, which has confined him to his house for several days. This accident was occasioned by his horse breaking through a bridge. No serious apprehensions are entertained, as he is now up again, but from what we have learned of the accident, he having been thrown over the head of his horse, we regard his escape as being almost miraculous.

Newbern Spectator.

THE COTTON CROP.

In 1824-5, bales	560,000	In 1833-4, bales	1,205,394
1825-6,	740,000	1834-5,	1,254,328
1826-7,	937,000	1835-6,	1,360,725
1827-8,	712,000	1836-7,	1,422,930
1828-9,	857,744	1837-8,	1,801,497
1829-30,	976,845	1838-9,	1,360,532
1830-1,	1,038,848	1839-40,	2,177,835
1831-2,	987,477	1840-1,	1,634,945
1832-3,	1,070,438	1841-2,	1,684,211

CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1826-7, bales	103,483	In 1834-5, bales	216,888
1827-8,	120,593	1835-6,	236,733
1828-9,	118,853	1836-7,	222,540
1829-30,	126,512	1837-8,	246,063
1830-1,	182,142	1838-9,	276,018
1831-2,	173,800	1839-40,	295,193
1832-3,	194,412	1840-1,	297,288
1833-4,	196,113	1841-2,	266,487

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—OCT. 5.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Ditto, apple,	33 a 36	Mackerel,	none
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Molasses,	25 a 28
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oats,	30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oil, Linseed,	80 a 90
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Coffee,	11 a 12	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	7½ a 7¾	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bagging,	20	Sugar, brown,	6¼ a 10
Corn, (scarce)	45 a 50	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour,	$4¼ a $5¼	Sack,	$2½
Feathers,	25 a 30	Tallow,	10 a 10¼
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 20	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 2½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80 a 90
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	6 7	Wool,	15 a 20
Lime,	$1⅞ a $2 00		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,	7	cts. pr. yd.	
3-4 ditto ditto	ditto,	5	ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy,)		7	ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10,		14 a 18	

WILMINGTON MARKET—September 28.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 00 a 7 00; Flooring 7 50 a 8 00; Timber 4 00 a 5 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 50; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 9 00; Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 60 a 65; Salt, coarse, 30 a 37½, Rice 2 62 a 2 87.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has declined in price since our last report, sales are now being made at our quotations—2 35. *Tar* has advanced somewhat from previous rates, sales were made yesterday at 1 19.

CHERAW MARKET—September 27.

Bacon 6 a 8; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 4½ a 8¼; Corn 50 a 62½; Flour 5 00 a 6 00; Feathers 30½ a 32; Iron 5 a 6; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

Cotton at Columbia, 7¾ a 8¼. Corn 68 to 75. Bacon 7 to 9. Flour 6 00 to 9 00.

Cotton at Augusta, new 6½ to 8, old 5 to 7.

Cotton at New Orleans, 5½ to 10. Receipts of the week 10,381 bales. Total from the 1st to the 23d, 22,798 bales. N. O. Sugar 4 to 5½. Molasses 9 to 11. Tobacco 1½ to 5½. Flour 3 37 to 3 50. Bacon 4 to 8. Whiskey 18. Corn 33 to 34.

Cotton at Charleston 4½ a 8¼—a reduction of ¼ cent. Receipts 3868 bags. Corn 65. Flour 4 75 to 6 50

Cotton at New York 6 to 9—a fall of ⅛ since the arrival of the British Queen. Flour 4 37 to 4 50. Corn 52 to 57.

We learn that the Green mountains in Vermont are covered with snow. That is probably where the cold weather comes from. All appearances indicate a good crop of winter.—*New Haven Herald.*

MARRIED,

At Chapel Hill, on the 20th ultimo, by the Rev. Wm. M. Green, JOHN I. ROBERTS, Esq., Professor of Modern Languages in the University of North Carolina, to Mrs. LOUISA COBIA, relict of the Rev. Daniel Cobia, of St. Philips' Church, Charleston, S. C., and daughter of A. M. Hooper, Esq., formerly of Wilmington.

DIED,

In Newbern, on the 18th instant, in the 62d year of her age, Mrs. RACHEL BLOUNT, relict of the late Dr. Frederick Blount.

At Portsmouth, Carteret county, on the 18th inst. in the 32d year of his age, Lieut. JOSEPH W. JARVIS, of the United States' Navy, son of Moses Jarvis, Esq., of Newbern.

In Anson county, on the 7th ult., JAMES PERMENTER, Sen. Also, on the 15th ult., Miss MARY INGRAM. Also, on the 19th ult., an infant daughter of Mastin C. and Nancy Long.

In Washington, Beaufort County, on Monday, the 19th instant, after a lingering and most painful illness, Mrs. M. D. A. E. SINGELTARY, consort of the Rev. John Singeltary, and daughter of the late Dr. Robert Williams, of Pitt.

In Raleigh, on the 26th ultimo, Mr. ABRAM SPERLING, a native of New Jersey.

In Mobile, Alabama, after a brief illness, Mr. D. LINDEMAN, of Raleigh.

In Chatham county, of Apoplexy, on the 18th ult. Mr. JOHN J. ALSTON. Mr. Alston, up the Thursday preceding his death, enjoyed good health; and at the time of attack which proved fatal, was sitting in conversation with his family and a friend.

In Charlotte, on the 18th ult., THOMAS, aged 9 years, and on the 25th, BENJAMIN, aged 2 years, sons of Patrick Hasty. On the 21st, SUSANNAH E., daughter of David Weant, aged 3 years. In the vicinity, on the 23d, Mr. ELIAS ALEXANDER, aged about 50. At some time, Capt. MARCUS T. C. KENNEDY, aged about 50. Also, on the 11th, GEORGE PHILLIPS, aged about 14, formerly of Anson. On the 14th, Rev. JOHN WILLIAMSON, Pastor of Hopewell and Paw Creek Churches. Also, WM. McQUAY, aged about 21.

In Anson county, on the 20th ult, SUSANNAH, infant daughter of Jas. J. and Martha W. Gaskings. Weep not parents for your child, but prepare to go where it has gone, for Jesus hath said,

"Forbid them not to come to me,
For them a kingdom I prepare;
My grace is boundless, rich and free,
And infant souls receive a share.

I take these little Lambs; said he,
And lay them in my breast;
Protection they shall find in me,—
In me be ever blest.

Their feeble frames my power shall raise,
And mould with heavenly skill.
I'll give them tongues to sing my praise,
And hands to do my will."

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

September 22.—Schrs. Jonas Smith from New York, A. F. Thorn from do., Alaric from do. 23.—Schr. Larch from New York. 26.—Schrs. North Carolina from Philadelphia, Charles E. Thorn from New York.

DEPARTURES.

September 21.—Schr. Sterling for New York. 24.—Schrs. Isaac Franklin for Alexandria, (D. C.) Jonas Smith for New York, Venus for Philadelphia. 25.—Brig David Duffie for Philadelphia. 28.—Brig Porto Rico for Boston.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, October 4, Henrietta Co's Lighter Diligence, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, C T Haigh, C J & R M Orrell, J C & G B Atkins, D A Ray, S W Tillinghast, John D Williams, D McLaurin, A Graham, J Martine, E J Hale, B Rose, J D Starr, A Kimball, J S Pearson, C P Mallett, and Phœnix Company, of this place; and for Shelly & Fields, D Freeman & Son, Guinn & Hickerson, D Winn, Leroy Springs, and Richmond Manufacturing Company, of the interior.

DEPARTED, September 29, Henrietta Company's Lighter Post Boy, with Cotton, Domestics, &c. for Hall & Johnson, C T Haigh, T S Lutterloh, D A Ray, S W Tillinghast, George McNeill, Boon & Breece, A W Steel, and others.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving, in addition to his former Stock, a general assortment of

FINE & COMMON CROCKERY,

Embracing a variety of the latest French and English patterns, viz:—

Tea Sets of plain and raised figured China, and white, blue and green Granite; Dinner Sets of white and blue figured Granite; Plates, white, blue, green, brown, pink and sprigged; Ditto white, blue, green, brown, pink and glass Coffee sets; Pickles, white and sprigged; Bakers, white, blue, brown, green and pink; Soup Tureens, white and blue Granite; Gravy Tureens, white, blue, brown and sprigged; Bowls, white, blue, brown, green, pink and sprigged; Cups, Coffee and Tea, raised figured China; Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams, every variety; Ewers and Basins; Chambers; Mugs, white, blue, brown and pink; Twiffin, blue edged; Muffins, ditto; Dinners, ditto; Teas, painted and figured; Tumblers, painted; Mugs, ditto; Glass Tumblers, fine and common quality; Do. Molasses Jugs; Do. Saltcellars; Do. Nappiers.

Sugars, loaf, lump and brown; Coffee, Rio, Laguira and Java; Molasses; Salt; Iron; Nails; Steel; Collins' Axes; Steelyards; Table and Tea Spoons; Table Cutlery, fine and common; Gun Locks, 20 dozen; Shovels; Spades; Brooms; Buckets; Bellows; Anvils; Vises; Wagon Boxes; Trace and Halter Chains; 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass; Putty; White Lead; Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff, in bottles and bladders; Tow and Jute Bale Rope; Tow and Hemp Cotton Bagging, 40 to 44 inches; Baling Twine; Sole Leather; Powder, Shot and Lead; Hollow-Ware; 125 reams large and small size Wrapping Paper; Table Salt in boxes; Starch, Pepper, Spice and Ginger; Principe Cigars, (Steamboat brand;) Bed Cords; Cotton and Wool Cards; Coffee Mills; Spirits Turpentine; Opodeldoc; Bateman's Drops; British Oil; Godfrey's Cordial; Cayenne Pepper; Brimstone; Epsom Salts; Alum; Saltpetre; Lampblack; Copal Varnish; Copperas; Saleratus; Spanish Brown; Annatto; Indigo; Madder; Blacking; Mustard; Nutmegs; Cinnamon; Camphor; Castile, Almond and common Bar Soap; 17 cases gentlemen's fine and common Fur and Silk Hats; Men's and Boys' Fur, Cloth, Sealskin and Selette Caps; 10 cases Men's thick Brogans and Russets; Willow, Amazon, Silk and Straw Bonnets; blue, black and steel-mixed Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Muslin-de-Lains; Orleans Cloth; Circassians; Calicoes; Cambrics; black and blue Silks; Satin Taglionis; Flannels; Buffalo and Pilot Cloths; Bed Ticking; Shirtings and Sheetings; Cotton Umbrellas; Negro Blankets; Cotton and Plaid Shawls; metal, horn and lasting Buttons; ball and spool Cotton Thread.

All of which will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

October 5, 1842 22-tf

NOTICE—IN BANKRUPTCY.

PETITIONERS are required to appear at the hearing of their cases, either in person or by Attorney, with certificates of publication, to move for decrees.

I shall set out on my Circuit on Monday next, and shall return about the 4th of November.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, October 5, 1842. 1w

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, to incorporate the Franklin Fire Company of Cumberland County.

October 3, 1842. 22tf

TO RENT.—A convenient DWELLING HOUSE, eligibly situated. Apply at this Office.

October 5, 1842. 22tf

EDUCATION.

A YOUNG Gentleman, a Graduate of the University of North Carolina is desirous of obtaining a good situation as Teacher of a School. He has had considerable experience; and can produce the most satisfactory testimonials. Address A. B., Fayetteville, N. C.

October 4, 1842. 22-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

James W. Smith of Richmond County, Merchant, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October instant.

William H. Bigelow of Anson County, Mechanic, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October instan.

William Walden of Anson County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October instant.

Cullen Curlu of Anson County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October instant.

Edward Carroll of Chatham County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October, instant.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

October 3, 1842. 22-3w

MOST SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

$60,000—$30,000—$15,000—$12,000—100 Prizes of $1,000.

THE GRAND UNION LOTTERY,

Class A, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, October 15, 1842.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Grand Prize of		$60,000
1	ditto	30,000
1	ditto	15,000
1	ditto	12,000
1	ditto	10,000

1 Prize of	$8,000	5 Prizes of	$2,000
1 Prize of	7,000	10 Prizes of	1,500
1 Prize of	5,966	20 Prizes of	1,250
2 Prizes of	5,000	100 Prizes of	1,000
3 Prizes of	4,000	133 Prizes of	500
5 Prizes of	3,000	&c.	&c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

The price of a certificate of a package of 26 whole tickets in the above splendid lottery is only $280; a certificate of 26 halves only $140; a certificate of 26 quarters only $70; a certificate of 26 eighths only $35; and a certificate of a package may draw the four highest prizes.

Maryland Consolidated Lottery,

Class C, for 1842, to be drawn in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 19th of October, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$30 000	1 Prize of	$2,500
1 Prize of	12,000	1 Prize of	2,058
1 Prize of	8 000	30 Prizes of	1 500
1 Prize of	6 000	30 Prizes of	1,000
1 Prize of	5 000	40 Prizes of	600
1 Prize of	4 000	50 Prizes of	400
1 Prize of	3,000	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 Whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	do	26 Half do	65 00
Ditto	do	26 Quarter do	32 50

Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY,

Class N, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 22d of October, 1842.

ALL PRIZES!

Those Tickets which shall have on them none of the drawn numbers will be entitled to *three dollars nett.*

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$30 000	1 Prize of	$2 000
1 Prize of	8 000	2 Prizes of	1,600
1 Prize of	4,000	2 Prizes of	1,500
1 Prize of	3,000	10 Prizes of	1,000
1 Prize of	2,209	20 Prizes of	500
	&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets			$120 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Half do	60 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarter do	30 00

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class O, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 29th of October, 1842.

GRAND PRIZES.

1 Prize of	$25,000	1 Prize of	$1,750
1 Prize of	10,000	1 Prize of	1,500
1 Prize of	5,000	10 Prizes of	1,000
1 Prize of	2,000	15 Prizes of	500
	&c.	&c.	&c.

13 drawn numbers out of 66.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 22 Whole Tickets			$100 00
Ditto	do	22 Half do	50 00
Ditto	do	22 Quarter do	25 00

☞ All orders by mail will meet the most prompt attention, and as soon as each drawing is over

Fresh and Seasonable GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening, at their Old Stand, a large and general assortment of Seasonable Goods, consisting of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.,

All of which we are disposed to sell low for *Cash*, or to our prompt customers on the usual time.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1842. 18-10w

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a FRESH SUPPLY of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Fashionable Hats, Hardware, &c.,

Which I am disposed to sell at reduced Prices.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

June 23, 1842. 81f

NEW CROCKERY

AND GLASS-WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of GRANITE AND QUEENS-WARE, CUT AND MOULD GLASS-WARE, consisting of Dinner Sets of white Granite and brown and green Queens-Ware; Tea Sets of white and figured Granite; Chamber Sets of white Granite, and blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware; white and figured Granite Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams; blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware, including Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ewers, Basins and Steaks; cut and mould Wine Glasses and Tumblers. Together with an assortment of common Earthen-Ware. All of which he offers for sale, either at Wholesale or Retail. To effect sales, he only deems it necessary to solicit a call from those wishing to buy, as he is determined to sell lower than articles of similar quality were ever offered at before in this market.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6, 1842. 96-tf

A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Lime, &c. &c., for sale, as heretofore, for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. W.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, my SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

5 HHDS. SUGAR,
15 60 bags COFFEE,
5 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
15 ditto Palm Leaf ditto,
15 ditto Bonnets,
15 ditto Cotton Cards,
5 kegs White Lead,
Indigo, Madder, Patent Medicines, &c.

Which will be sold at unusually low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1842. 2tf

Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

100 DOZEN WEEDING HOES,
25 do. Corn and German Scythes,
8 do. Bottom's & German Straw Knives,
30 cases Hats,
10 do. Wool and Palm Leaf ditto,

Together with various other articles suitable for the Spring trade.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.

April 5, 1842. 96tf

On hand,

800 BUSHELS CORN,
200 ditto OATS,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

J. C. & G. B. A.

Locofoco Friction MATCHES.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs.

THE Subscriber has for sale, at the Auction Store next opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following articles—

DYE STUFFS—Ground Logwood, Fustic, Camwood and Brazil Wood, Ink Saucers, Red and White Argol, blue Nut Galls, Prussiate Potash, Lac Lac, Indigo, Madder, &c.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—Balsam Copaiva, Spts. Ammonia, Quinine, Blue Mass, Croton Oil, Cream Tartar, Tartar Emetic, Powdered Rhu, Powdered Liquorice Root, Liquorice Ball, Gum Arabic, Sugar Lead, Camphor, Seidlitz Powders, Squills, Powdered Cantharides, Ipecac, Opium, Calomel, Super Car. of Soda, Powdered Cubebs, Epsom Salts, assorted Pistols. Also, Laudanum, Paregoric, with a general assortment of Essences. Above articles are all of good quality.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

May 31, 1842. 4tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Archibald M. Campbell of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, Printer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

July 30, 1842. 13-10w

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

October 18, 1841. 72tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 14, 1841. 60-tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

NOTICE to shew cause against the Petitions of the following Petitioners, for their discharge and certificate as Bankrupts, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th day of December next, to-wit:—

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Robert C. Belden, Tanner and Currier.
David Carver, Clerk.
Neill Johnson, Tavern Keeper.
John C. Latta, Clerk.
Patrick Dailey, Clerk.
Lewis S. Belden, Tanner and Currier.
Nathan Sikes, Shoemaker.
James Jenkins, Farmer.
William J. Anderson, Clerk.
Augustus J. Erambert, Wheel-wright.
Robert Wooten, Clerk.
Albert Torrence, late Merchant.
John M. Stedman, Clerk.
Charles A. McMillan, Clerk.
Charles N. Fennell, Clerk.
James B. Carver, Farmer.
Lizar Solomons, Carpenter.
John Averitt, Farmer.
Albert P. Hurt, Mechanic.
Jesse Gibson, Farmer.
James Cameron, Farmer.
James Price, Farmer.

SAMPSON COUNTY.
Salmon Strong, Physician.
John McKinnie, Farmer.
Joel Joyner, Jr., Farmer.
Duncan T. Patterson, Schoolmaster.
David Underwood, Farmer.
William Vann, Farmer.
Jacob Hollingsworth, Tailor.
Francis Westbrook, Farmer.
Furney Westbrook, Farmer.
George W. Jernigan, Farmer.

BLADEN COUNTY.
Dugald McMillan, Merchant.
John A. Russ, Merchant.
Josiah Russ, Farmer.
Evan Bevan, Merchant.
John W. Potter, Merchant.

ROBESON COUNTY.
Stephen Pledger, Farmer.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Jonathan Barry, Commission Merchant.
Alfred Bryant, Commission Merchant.
Norborne Radcliffe, Mason.
Aaron P. Kline, Clerk.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
John Jordan, Merchant.
John Northcott, Farmer.
Walter A. Jordan, Farmer.
Hardy Morgan, Farmer.
Joel Lucas, Farmer.
Elijah Sugg, Farmer.

MOORE COUNTY.
Thomas Muse, Farmer.
Miles Muse, Farmer.
John Muse, Farmer.
A. McK. Sowell, Farmer.
Quimby Sowell, Farmer.
Carroll Brady, Farmer.
John Smith, Farmer.
Noah Brewer, Farmer.
George Hunsucker, Farmer.
James H. Muse, Farmer.
Mark Allen, Farmer.
Alfred Shields, Farmer.
John McNeill, Farmer.
Joseph G. Moore, Hatter.
Daniel Muse, Farmer.
John Phillips, Farmer.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.
John F. C. Heitman, Schoolmaster.
Hardison Lapish, Saddler.
Emanuel Rikard, Brick Mason.
James R. Owen, Farmer.
Franklin Sullivan, Merchant.
Anderson Tow, Merchant.
John R. Owen, Farmer.
Christian Bringle, Farmer.

STOKES COUNTY.
Edmund Tucker, Farmer.
John B. Kingsbury, Carpenter.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.
J. L. Terrell, Carpenter.
Martin Beam, Hatter.
Warner J. Hyder, Farmer.
Benjamin D. Hyder, Farmer.

DAVIE COUNTY.
Redford Foster, Farmer.
Berry Foster, Clerk.
Forest L. Powell, Farmer.
David Owen, Farmer.
Joel C. Pickler, Laborer.
James Cavender, Farmer.
Boon Frost, Shoemaker.

SURRY COUNTY.
John Harris, Farmer.
Francis P. Vest, Carpenter.
Thomas P. Coe, Carpenter.
Burgess Wood, Farmer.
Samuel Simmons, Laborer.
Martin Boles, Farmer.
Dabney Walker, Merchant.
Leonard L. Shugart, Farmer.
William Marsh, Tailor.
Anderson Whittaker, Tavern Keeper.
Cornelius Buchanan, Cabinet Maker.
Thomas B. Wright, late Merchant.
Armisted J. Simmons, Farmer.
John Simmons, Farmer.
Nathan Simmons, Farmer.
John Jackson, Farmer.
Winston Somers, Physician.
William H. Harris, Farmer.

RICHMOND COUNTY.
Edward D. Jarrott.

CABARRUS COUNTY.
Abraham C. McRae.
John Benson, Shoemaker.
John A. Patterson, Carpenter.
Ishmael Williams, Mill-wright.
John M. Warmoth, Saddler.

ROWAN COUNTY.
Wade Phillips, Farmer.
David Wise, Farmer.
Samuel C. Reeves.
David Kerns, Schoolmaster.
James J. Long.
Frederick Mahaly.
James E. Pugh, Blacksmith.
William A. Lippard, Farmer.
William Howard.
Thomas Dickson, Tailor.
Samuel S. Brailey, Blacksmith.
Jordan Wise, Farmer.
David Houlshouser, Farmer.
Henry W. Watson, Farmer.
Addison J. Kelly, Farmer.
George W. Weant, Grocer.
Robert Brown, Grocer.
Thomas Sawyer, Blacksmith
A. C. McLelland, Painter.

BURKE COUNTY.
Menes H. Dawson.
Thomas Mitchell, Miner.
Albert G. Forney, late Merchant.
Thomas J. Forney, Merchant.
Henry Pressnell, Merchant.
William Powell, Shoemaker.
Marcus L. Forney, Farmer
Peter B. Forney, Gold Miner
Joseph M. Walker, Laborer.
Oscar Willis, Miner.
Isaac N. Forney, Farmer.
James H. Forney, Miner.
John E. Bouchelle, Miner.
Charles C. P. Gaither, Farmer.
William C. Norwood, Mechanic.
William A. Graham, Physician.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Robert P. Johnson, Saddler.
Thomas Boyd, Farmer.
John R. Bolton, Coiner.
Darias Folsom, Tinner.
Andrew Montgomery, Saddler.
Andrew H. Porter, Tailor.
Hiram H. Raney, Cabinet Maker.
Jonas Rudesell, Blacksmith.
Robert B. Wallace, Farmer.
Henry W. Marks, Shoemaker.
Stephen W. Allen, Blacksmith.
Patrick J. Wilson, Farmer.
Jacob Lemly, Carpenter.

WILKES COUNTY.
Benjamin Darden, Farmer.

IREDELL COUNTY.
Absalom Roby.
James L. Hughes.
Melver Redman, Merchant.
Alexander B. Moore, Chair Maker.
William L. Blalock, Farmer.
John A. Carter, Farmer.
Greenbury Holbrooks, Blacksmith.
William Condrey, Farmer.
Alexander Jones, Blacksmith.
John S. Nicholls, Farmer.
Samuel Allen, Late Merchant.
Elam G. Lewis, Coach Maker.
Michael Rickert, Mechanic.
John Moore, Farmer.
George W. Hase, Laborer.
John F. Irwin.
Isaac L. Ward.

STANLY COUNTY.
Abraham J. Schankle, Physician.

GUILFORD COUNTY
Jesse McCuistin, Merchant.
Robert Bell, Wagon Maker.
Martin Blalock, Farmer,
Samuel Bell, Blacksmith.
William H. Moring, Mechanic.
John Waggoner, Farmer.
James N. Ross, Farmer.
William P. Lindsay, Carriage Maker.
Jesse Needham, Merchant.
Reuben Ross, Mechanic.
John Clark, Teacher.
Lovick Lambeth, late Merchant.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.
William R. Strong, Tobacco Manufacturer.
Terrel Hopper, Blacksmith.
Charles R. Smith.
William H. Moore, Farmer.
Robert W. Moore, Farmer.
Lorenzo D. Sanders, Farmer.
Pendleton Jones, Inn Keeper.
John Price, Farmer.
John W. Smith, Farmer.
Jonathan S. Bostick, Farmer.
Alexander Price, Farmer.

LINCOLN COUNTY.
Hiram A. Lawrence, Carpenter.
Moses T. Abernathy, Iron Master.
T. M. Abernathy & J. E. Robeson, Merchants.
James C. Rudesell, Physician.
Charles Ward, Farmer.
Isaac Wycough, Wagon Maker.

CALDWELL COUNTY.
Richard Estes, Blacksmith.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 24, 1842. 21-10w

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my FALL and WINTER Stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, &c.

Of all kinds, such as Sugar, Coffee, Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Sole Leather, Cotton Bagging, (very heavy) 44 inches, Rope, Powder, Shot, Lead, Drugs and Medicines, Crockery and Glass Ware of all kinds, 1 doz. Rowland's best Mill Saws, and a great many other Goods, all of which will be sold very low. All wanting to buy will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

H. BRANSON.

August 31, 1842. 17-8w

Turk's Island Salt, &c.

5,000 BUSHELS Turks Island SALT,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
12 boxes Stuart's CANDIES.

For sale by

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

June 2, 1842. 5-tf

GEO. D. HUBBARD,

Draper and Tailor,

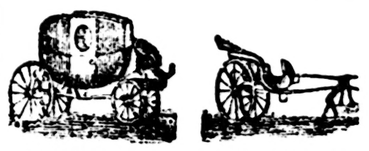
WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, October 1, 1842.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE undersigned takes this method to return his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in Fayetteville, and trusts, by strict attention to business, still to merit public approbation.

Impressed with the truth that a "quick shilling is worth more than a slow pound," he has resolved to lower his prices to suit the times.

He will warrant all work done at his Establishment, as to the fit and make, as he employs none but first rate hands.

Persons from the country, who may wish to have their work done at home, can have it cut, with the same care and attention as if he made it up himself.

The Subscriber may be found at all times at his Store on Hay street, second door West of the Lafayette Hotel.

HENRY BAKER.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1842. 3-6m

N. B. On hand, a few articles of Ready-made CLOTHING, which I would be glad to dispose of low for Cash. H. B.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

NEW GOODS.

Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 81f

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 30, 1841. 72tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627 000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 87tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

A Cape Fear Plantation,

With the Turpentine and Timbered Land, for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being desirous to remove his property to the South Western country, offers for Sale his REAL ESTATE in the county of Bladen, which consists of

2,000 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,

Including one of the best Corn Plantations on the Cape Fear River, with between 200 and 300 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. A large supply of prime Land to clear. About one half of the Land is River Survey;—the residue is Timbered Pine Land, as well suited to the Turpentine and Lumber business as any section of the State. The improvements are a fine set of MILLS, Saw and Grist, in complete operation;—a very good DWELLING, with its appurtenant out-houses, handsomely situated, and well supplied with the very best spring water. The property will be sold on accommodating terms, and at a price suited to the hardness of the times. Any persons that may wish to purchase, are invited to examine the property while under the growing crop. Any communications addressed to me at Prospect Hall P. O. will be attended to.

JOHN SMITH.

June 22, 1842. 8-tf

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

100 BBLS. THOMASTOWN LIME, for sale by J. D. WILLIAMS.

August 2, 1842. 13tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house! Shall it not be used by every individual! Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

OLD STAND,

(LATE FOUNTAIN LAIN'S.)

Two doors West of the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber has now on hand, and receiving per Henrietta Co's boats, a supply of

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Hollow-Ware, &c.,

Consisting in part of Liverpool Salt, in sack and bulk; Alum Salt; Sugar, Porto Rico and St. Croix; Coffee, Java, Laguira and Rio; Molasses; Loaf Sugar; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Tea; bleached and unbleached Shirtings; Calicoes; Blankets; Iron; Nails; Trace Chains; Spades; Shovels; Collins' and Mason's Axes; Coffee Mills; Cotton Cards; Shot; Bar Lead. Also, Shoes, Crockery, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Domestic and foreign Liquors, which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.—Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine; and recollect, *no trade no charge.* As I do not sell on a credit, my time is not occupied by writing up books, and I am ready at any and all times to show Goods, or receive the money for them.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

September 20, 1842. 20tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the St te Bank. E. S.

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 59tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him, and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

Cumberland Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D. 1842.

Neill Johnson *vs.* Margaret Johnson.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IN this case, it is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant, Margaret Johnson, to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the prayer of the petitioner will be heard, and judgment entered pro confesso against her.

Witness, Duncan G. McRae, Clerk, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1842.

D. G. McRAE, *C. S. C.*

September 2, 1842. 18-6w

U. S. District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Samuel Rayner, Farmer, of Sampson County, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Neill Patterson, Farmer, of Cumberland County, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.

W. E. ANDERSON, *Clerk D. C.*

Wilmington, Sept. 14, 1842. 20-3w

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 41tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

TO FAMILIES.

ROWAND'S IMPROVED

TONIC MIXTURE.

THOSE who would have recourse to a Family Medicine for FEVER AND AGUE, Dyspepsia, and Nervous Weakness, should discriminate between the "thousand and one" remedies constantly heralded forth to the public, (the same now as in all times past,) and that almost universally successful prescription called

ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE.

A few remarks will serve to illustrate the difference. In the first place, the operation of the Tonic Mixture in the cure of Fever and Ague is upon entirely new and peculiar, yet safer principles. 2ndly: It not only promptly arrests the course of the chills, when punctually and perseveringly used, but it soon restores the wonted functions of the general system to a perfectly healthy state; when relapses are no more liable to ensue than an attack of the disease in one who has never had it before. Thirdly: The system, during the administration of the Improved Tonic Mixture, springs up at once under its benign influence, and gives forth an earnest of returning health and vigour. Fourthly: Producing more or less effect on the bowels, the cause of the disease passes off in the way most strongly indicated by nature. Fifthly: Its effects on the system are uniformly mild and safe, as well as efficient, and it is well adapted to the feeblest infant, simply by a modification of the dose, as to the most vigorous adult. Many other considerations of the utmost importance to the anxious parents and invalids, might be enumerated here, but the above are a few of the points of contrast, in comparison with the remedies generally resorted to in professional and family practice, from which a proper judgment may be formed in selecting the remedy.

N. B. With a view to re-establish entire confidence in the efficiency of the "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," to effect a lasting cure of Fever and Ague, the Proprietor restores the original guarantee, viz: The money shall be returned in every case wherein the remedy has been punctually used without producing the desired effect.

Address DR. JOHN R. ROWAND,
No. 28 *North Second Street, Philadelphia.*

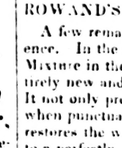
Sept. 1, 1842. 18 3m

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

TO THE AFFLICTED

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, &c.



THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks; and that without the omission of even one dose.—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearances, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs; and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humours, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence, there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse, than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping coughs and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor on Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEEL.

November 8, 1841. 15tf